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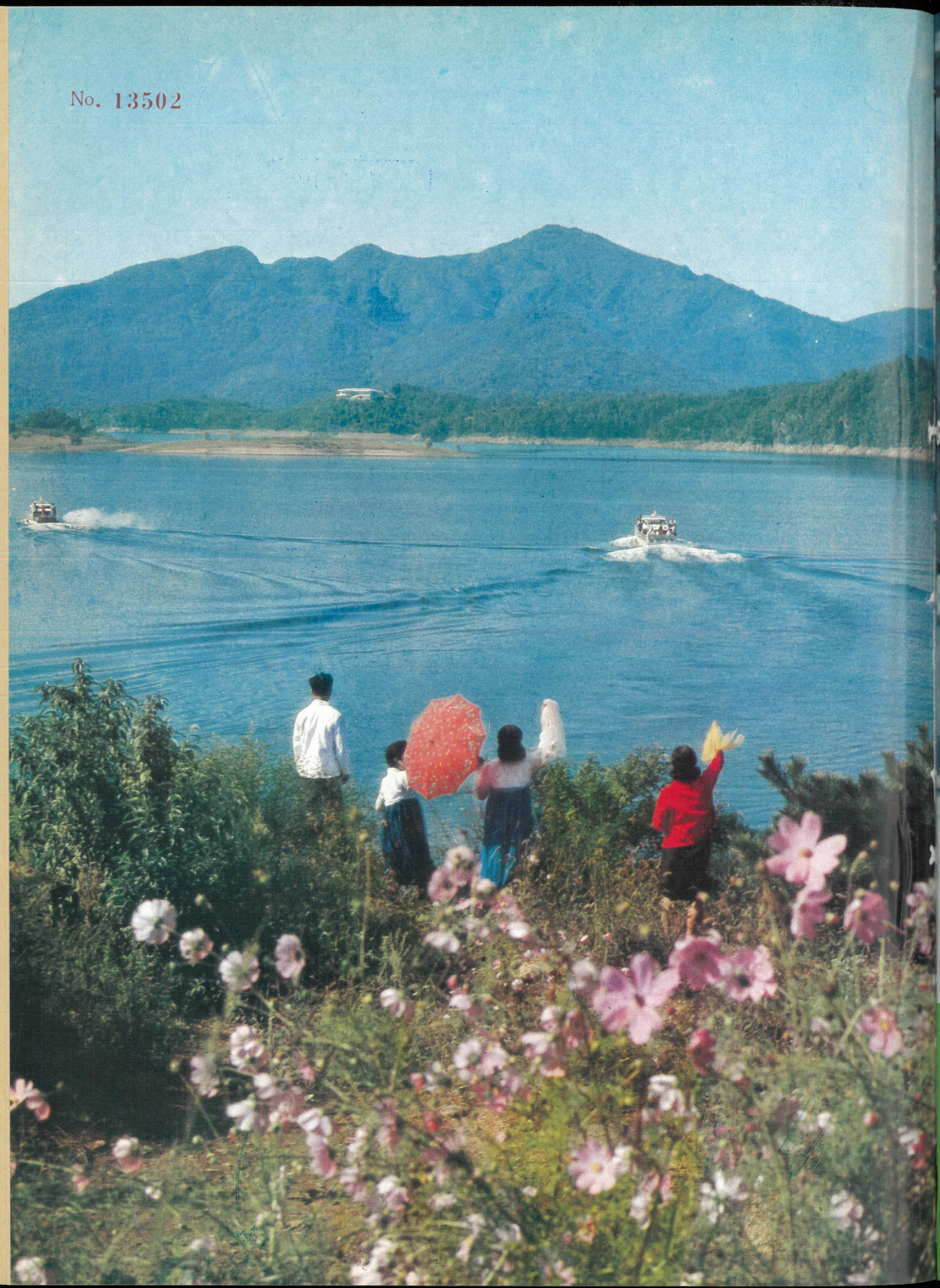

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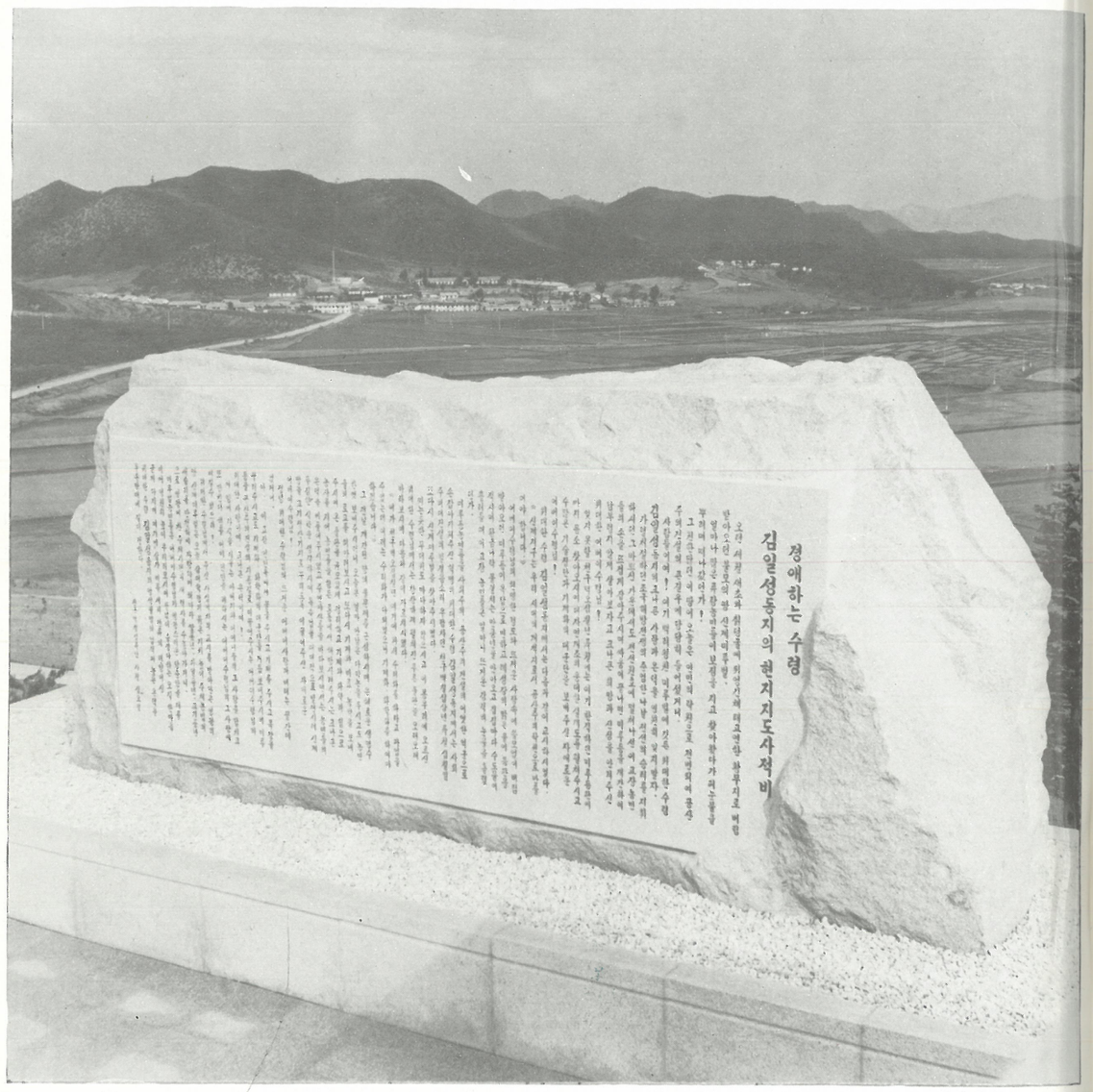

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Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the French Newspaper "Le Monde"

KIM IL SUNG

(JUNE 20, 1977)

I am glad that you have come to our country. I bid you a hearty welcome.

Although our conditions may still leave something to be desired, I believe our personnel must have done their best to show hospitality to you.

You must be tired making long trips from east to west, from south to north in our country.

I have received the list of your questions. Now I would like to answer them briefly.

You asked me about the problem of the reunification of Korea. Let me speak about it first.

The Korean people are homogeneous. That is why the realization of national reunification is the most cherished desire of our people.

We maintain that the problem of Korea's reunification be solved independently without foreign interference, and not by means of war but in a peaceful way. We are also of opinion that our country should be reunified on the basis of the great unity of the whole nation transcending the difference in the institutions and religious beliefs.

The three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—propounded by us have already been proclaimed and are widely known to the world.

It is true that there can be many difficulties in the way of resolving the question of our country's reunification. But because all people in north and south Korea are unanimous in their longing for reunification, our country can readily, and must by all means, be reunified.

At present the north and the south of our country differ from each other in their social and political institutions and are inhabited by people with differing ideologies and religious beliefs. Under such circumstances, even if we cannot bring about the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs at once, we would like first to achieve national reunification. The problem of national reunification comes first. To realize the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs is the second problem, I think.

The Korean people are of one nation and brothers who have one and the same language and history, so it is most important to achieve national reunification regardless of the institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals.

There can be two different systems in one country, and one nation can have people with differing ideologies and ideals. If we proceed from the principle of subordinating everything to the end of accomplishing the reunification of the country, our supreme national task, we can easily surmount the difference in institutions and in ideologies and ideals.

It is our belief that the establishment of a Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification while leaving the two systems in the north and the south intact.

We advocate establishing an all-nation confederative government without regard to institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals, on the understanding that we will not impose the socialist system on south Korea and also that the south Korean authorities will not impose their social system on us.

When you asked me about our Confederation you linked it with the federation which had once been debated in Germany. But the north-south Confederation proposed by us is fundamentally different in nature from that. The north-south Confederation we want to institute is aimed at preventing the permanent division of the Korean nation in two and at reunifying the country peacefully on the principle of great national unity without any strings attached to it; it is aimed at checking foreign aggression against Korea and securing complete independence and sovereignty for our nation.

We strongly oppose our country's division into "two Koreas". The institution of the north-south Confederation is in complete accord with the common interests of the whole nation.

It will be much more beneficial to our people to institute a Confederation at least and achieve national unity than to keep their country divided in "two Koreas".

The Confederation, when instituted, will promote mutual understanding between the north and the south and strengthen great national unity, and this will have a tremendous bearing on safeguarding our country from foreign aggression.

Only by achieving national unity and reunification is it possible to firmly defend the homeland from foreign aggression. In the past, because of the aggression by foreign imperialism our country had remained a foreign colony for 36 years. If our nation could not achieve reunification and remained divided, it might again suffer foreign aggression and be forced into colonial slavery.

Instituting the north-south Confederation and achieving national unity is of great significance also in obviating tensions in Korea and contributing to world peace and security.

The greatest obstacle to the solution of our country's reunification question today is the occupation of south Korea by US troops—foreign armed forces.

We have more than once declared that we will not "invade south" nor will we impose our system on south Korea. But on the pretext of preventing the fictitious "southward invasion", US troops continue to stay in south Korea, obstructing our country's reunification.

If US troops withdraw from south Korea and the people are guaranteed democracy which will allow their free activity in south Korean society, our people will be able to settle their country's reunification question

independently and peacefully.

Our country has a large population, a good soil, and a great abundance of natural resources. Once it is reunified, our people will be able to build a prosperous, independent and sovereign state and enjoy as decent a life as others.

We are firmly convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will surely be achieved according to the common aspiration of the whole nation.

Now, let me say a few words about your question as to what we think of the Carter Administration's policy with regard to the withdrawal of US land forces from south Korea.

When making his election commitments, Carter said he would withdraw US troops from south Korea. We had a good opinion of his commitments. Because, if US troops are withdrawn from south Korea, it will solve one of the problems standing in the way of our country's reunification.

But after assuming office the Carter regime said that they would withdraw US troops from south Korea by stages over a period of four to five years. This somewhat goes back on Carter's election commitments. The presidential tenure is four years in the US, so when they say they will pull out US troops from south Korea phase by phase over a period of four to five years, it is tantamount to saying that they will not withdraw US troops from south Korea while Carter is in office. Four to five years is too long.

And they say that even if they do withdraw US troops from south Korea, they will not withdraw them altogether, but will keep their air force. We think this is not right, either. The air force is also an armed force. Keeping the US air force in south Korea means that they will not withdraw US troops completely from there. Of course, these statements came not from Carter himself but from his subordinates.

Carter has not been in office for long, so we are still following his movements. We think we will wait and see how he will put his election commitments into effect.

However, we can say that on one point Carter has clearly run counter to his own election commitments.

When he made his election commitments Carter stated that he would oppose a regime that trampled upon human rights. At present the Carter regime is browbeating other countries by taking exception to the regimes usurping on human rights, but they utter not a word about south Korea where human rights are being suppressed most severely. On the contrary, the Carter regime is increasing their military "aid" to south Korea and supporting the south Korean "regime" politically and economically. What is this, if not a violation of the election pledge to oppose a regime suppressing human rights?

In addition, the US is causing tensions in our country. It carries on high-altitude aerial reconnaissances of the northern half of the Republic and conducts clamorous war exercises in south Korea almost every day. Mobilizing its aircraft in Okinawa the US continues the bombing exercises in south Korea. The US armed forces have their bombing exercise grounds in all parts of the world, but why should they conduct the exercises in south Korea? In our opinion, this is contrary to the Carter Administration's election pledge that they would pull out their troops from south Korea in order to ease tensions in Korea.

As you have witnessed here in our country, at present there is no "threat of southward invasion"; rather it is we who are being threatened with invasion. We are engaged in peaceful construction but they continue their military exercises and are conducting bombing exercises, even bringing their aircraft into the Korean peninsula from another country.

In a word, there is some gap between Carter's election commitments and the actions now being taken in practice by his Administration. However, since Carter assumed power not long ago and will have time to put his election commitments into effect, we are keeping an eye on his policies.

You asked me whether the relations between the DPRK and Washington will be put on a normal basis. This depends entirely on the US.

We proposed to the US long ago to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. But the US authorities have not yet given an answer to this. Instead, they are carrying on war manoeuvres and bombing exercises in south Korea and continue rendering "aid" to the south Korean fascist "regime" which suppresses the people there, thus unwarrantedly increasing the military forces.

Since the United States does not change its unjust policy towards our country, how can we normalize the relations with it? Therefore, the normalization of the relations between our country and the US hinges not on us but on whether the US alters its policy or not.

We think that if the Carter Administration withdraws the US troops from south Korea in accordance with its campaign pledges, renounces its unfriendly attitude and changes its hostile policy towards our country, we can establish good relations with it.

Next, you asked me about the relationship between the Soviet Union and China. This is a topic for the Soviet and Chinese peoples to comment on, but not a matter for us to explain.

As you know well, both the Soviet Union and China are our neighbours. So we are on good terms with them all.

The Soviet-China relationship is an issue to be settled by the two countries and a problem to be decided upon by their peoples.

Further, you asked me what was my opinion of the communism of a European type. We do not know a European-type communism, an Asian-type communism or any other type of communism.

All Communists think that it is their internationalist duty to solve, before anything else, the affairs of their own country and their own nation.

We know the fact that recently the Communist Parties of many countries in Europe accentuate independence in the communist movement. We believe this is quite right. Because the Communists of each country should suit all their movements to the specific conditions of their country.

The experiences gained in the communist movement of a country are not wholly applicable to other countries. Today the Communists of each country are fully capable of resolving their nation's problems on their own, because they have been seasoned and tempered in a protracted revolutionary struggle. Therefore, it is unnecessary to mechanically copy from foreign experiences in the revolution and the building of socialism and to have them applied to one's country.

We think it good that the Communists of European countries strive to form a united front with broad sections of the people in conformity with the actual conditions of their countries and maintain independence.

You asked me if we wished to develop political, economic and cultural relations with France. We hope for an active promotion of political, economic and cultural exchange with her.

Cultural, technical, trade and economic interchanges are now under way between

Korea and France. In my opinion, it will be beneficial to the peoples of the two countries to further develop these relations. For this reason, we want to see the political, economic and cultural exchange with France become more active.

Needless to say, for a more vigorous promotion of the political, economic and cultural relations between Korea and France, much is yet to be done in this field. I believe the relations between Korea and France will develop more favourably in the future.

As for what is France to our country, we do not regard the French people as an enemy. We understand that France is a European country advancing independently and that it is striving to uphold independence.

We deem it necessary for the French government to pay due attention to the Korean people. We expect the French government to refrain from acts prejudicial to the reunification of Korea but to help towards it.

Historically, the Korean people have attacked no one; they have suffered from invasions by other countries. At present they are working for the development of the country and for national reunification.

The division of our nation is a very great misfortune. We hope that the French government will not stand in the way of our country's reunification but render great help towards it. This is the modest request our people address to the French government and people.

To continue. You asked me if our country is in the red in its trade with Western countries, and I think our Minister of Foreign Trade must have answered this question in his talk with you.

As for our trade deficit, this is a passing phenomenon. The temporary difficulty our country has in its trade with Western countries is largely due to the economic difficulty of the advanced capitalist countries of the West caused by the fuel crisis.

Before the fuel crisis came to the Western capitalist countries, our goods sold well in these countries. But because they are now in an economic crisis, they are unable to purchase our goods. Our failure to sell as much goods as we want to the Western countries has resulted in a temporary difficulty in our trade with them.

So, we are taking economic measures to produce such goods as the Western countries can purchase even under the present conditions when they are undergoing economic difficulties.

The difficulty we are having now in our trade with the Western countries is a passing phenomenon, so I think this will be overcome in the shortest possible time.

Further, you asked me what is our great pride with regard to the building of socialism and what is the difficulty that can possibly crop up in the future. I will answer you.

We have been building socialism for more than 30 years, and our greatest pride with regard to it is that we have built an independent national economy in our country. Since we have built such an economy we are firmly maintaining independence and pursuing an independent policy.

Another pride we feel is that our people have been armed with the Juche idea and that, on this basis, the ideological unity of the entire people has been realized. This I think is a very great achievement.

In the past great-power worshipping was glaring in our country, and our people had little pride in their own nation and in their independence. But now they are very proud of their independence and the entire people are firmly united on the basis of the Juche idea. We take a great pride in this fact. This is the greatest asset with us.

No longer do our people think of depending on others. Our people are convinced that if they struggle and make endeavours by themselves and live industriously, they can surely stand on their own feet, building an independent economy and ensuring national independence and sovereignty.

Our country may also encounter difficulties in the future. All countries have difficulties. I think there is no exception about this.

Difficulties can arise in the course of development, because a subjective desire cannot give a solution to everything. As we live in a world society, we are subject to worldwide influence and can possibly meet with difficulties. Difficulties may be caused either by objective conditions or by internal circumstances.

However, we can surely overcome all difficulties that may attend the course of progress.

You asked me what is original about the socialism being built in Korea when compared with other socialist countries. We do not want to compare the building of socialism in our country with that in other countries. There is no need of comparison with other countries nor can there be.

What we can emphasize is, we are firmly adhering to the principles of independence, self-support, and self-defence in our socialist construction. In other words, we maintain the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy, self-reliance in national defence.

You asked me about the prospects of Korea and Asia. The prospects of Korea are bright. Needless to say, there can be obstacles, but our country will surely be reunified some day.

At present the situation of Asia as a whole is very favourable. All the Asian peoples are holding fast to independence and fighting for the independence, sovereignty and prosperity of their countries. They are maintaining the position that in Asia the Asians must be the masters free from any foreign interventionists. Therefore, I think the prospects of Asia, too, are very bright.

You asked me about my personal role in our country. I did not want to comment on the subject because I felt awkward to touch on the matter related to myself.

But because you asked the question again, I give you my answer: I want to pass all my life among the people as their faithful servant. Nothing is more honourable than becoming a faithful servant of the people.

So much for my answer to your questions.

Let me express my thanks to you for your visit to our country.

I am very happy today that I have made the acquaintance of such good friends as you. I hope you will visit our country again.

Answers to Questions Raised by N.H.K. Reporters

KIM IL SUNG

(JULY 3, 1977)

I am grateful to you for your goodwill visit to our country and warmly welcome you.

Now I am going to answer your questions.

QUESTION: Mr. President, what is your opinion about the present trend of the world situation?

ANSWER: At present the world situation seems to be very complex outwardly, but I think history is moving along the right track.

Now is an era of independence. This is characteristic of the present trend of history.

Whereas the past period was an era of the struggle of peoples for independence, now is an era of the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for peace, democracy and socialism waged by the peoples who have won independence. Many countries are now striving to build an independent economy to consolidate the national independence they have won.

At present many countries of the world demand independence. The countries of the third world demand independence and so do the socialist countries. The peoples of the developed capitalist countries are also calling for independence, striving to move along the path of independence. No country is now willing to be subordinated to others.

This is why we think that history is today moving along the right track according to its own law of development.

Concerning the Asian situation you asked me what is my view. The Asian situation is also very good.

The Asian peoples, too, want to live independently in keeping with the trend of the development of history. In particular, the Southeast Asian countries are persistent in seeking independence.

All the Asian peoples demand the dismantling of the military bases of the imperialists in Asia. Following this trend, the "SEATO" was disbanded some time ago.

The Asian peoples are now struggling to convert Asia into a zone clear of any military base of the imperialists. This struggle is waged by the peoples of Korea, Japan, Thailand and many other countries.

The Asian peoples are striving to build an Asia free from foreign interference, an Asia for Asians. We think this is very gratifying.

QUESTION: At present much attention of the world is focussed on Korea. In particular, Japan as its neighbour is directing serious attention to it. Under these circumstances the Carter Administration of the United States promised in its campaign commitments to withdraw its troops from Korea.

Mr. President, how do you think, in this connection, of the question of Korea's reunification and the question of dialogue between Korea and the United States?

ANSWER: I have already touched on these questions in my talk with the executive managing editor of *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

I think it was very good that US President Carter promised to withdraw the US troops from south Korea.

The withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea is demanded by the US people themselves and unanimously demanded by the Asian peoples. Not to speak of the Korean people, the Japanese people, too, call for it. Such being the situation, the US authorities could not but promise to withdraw their troops from south Korea.

But the recent pronouncements in Washington make us believe that there is a discrepancy between the commitments and the deed of the US authorities.

Contrary to their election commitments, the US authorities say these days that they would withdraw only the ground troops while leaving the air force in south Korea. The air force is also one of the armed forces, so they should withdraw it together with the ground force if they are willing to pull their troops out of south Korea.

The US authorities also say that they will withdraw the troops from south Korea over a period of four to five years phase by phase. I think this, too, runs counter to their election pledges. Because the US President's tenure of office is four years. Hearing that they will withdraw their forces in four to five years when the President's term of office is four years, it is difficult to decide whether all their troops will be pulled out while Carter is in office or not. Therefore, with regard to this question I think we will have to wait and see.

If the US troops withdraw from south Korea this will mean the elimination of one of the biggest obstacles in the way of the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

In the US authorities' acts there is something especially contradictory to their campaign pledges, and this is their support to the south Korean authorities that are strengthening the fascist dictatorship.

In the election pledges US President Carter declared that he would not give aid to a country where human rights are suppressed. But today he is going against it. The US authorities are talking much about the problem of human rights in other countries and taking this or that kind of measure. However, they not only refrain from mentioning the south Korean authorities' harsh suppression of human rights but also continue to give "aid" to them.

Today the south Korean authorities are suppressing human rights and obliterating democracy in south Korea, which is a great obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. To remove this obstacle is a very important and urgent question for the Korean people.

Only when all obstacles to the reunification of our nation are removed as soon as possible and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is achieved, can peace in Asia be better preserved, too. If Korea is not reunified but remains divided, I think the tension in our country cannot be removed completely and, furthermore, the situation of Asia and the world will also remain disturbed.

This is why we are making every possible effort to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of our country as early as possible.

Tomorrow is the fifth anniversary of the publication of the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement. We will in the future, too, as in the past, advocate the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and make vigorous efforts for their realization.

The entire Korean people desire the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The peoples of the world also want it.

If the south Korean authorities discontinue the fascist suppression of the people and the US troops pull out of south Korea, the Korean people will surely reunify their country

independently in a peaceful way on the principle of great national unity.

As for the matter of dialogue between our country and the United States, we proposed the US authorities long ago to hold talks. Therefore, I think if the US authorities want it, there will be a dialogue at any time. Yet, so far we have got no word from the US authorities. In the future, too, we will continue to knock at the door of dialogue.

QUESTION: We saw everything in your Republic during our current visit. Frankly, industry and agriculture in your Republic are far more advanced than we had imagined.

In recent years, however, we think the advanced industrial nations, third world countries and socialist states have all been undergoing an economic crisis.

Under such circumstances, how are you, Mr. President, going to cope with the economic construction in your Republic?

ANSWER: As you said, the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries and even some socialist countries are now undergoing economic difficulties. The economic difficulties of these countries are different in their nature.

The economic difficulties of the developing countries have arisen in the process of building an independent national economy to consolidate their national independence. The main difficulty of these countries is the food shortage caused by the influence of the cold front. Many developing countries are now concentrating their efforts on agriculture. This shows, I believe, that these countries have favourable prospects for overcoming the economic difficulties and building an independent national economy in the future.

The economic difficulties of the developed capitalist countries are a fuel crisis and a raw material crisis.

The fuel crisis is a trouble caused by a big power's monopoly and sway over fuel. The fuel crisis experienced by the developed capitalist countries is a mishap due to the big power's monopoly and control of oil. This power is pursuing the policy of restraining the tempo of economic development of the advanced industrial countries. I think this is the cause of the fuel crisis in the developed capitalist countries.

As for the raw material crisis, it has come about owing to the vigorous struggle of the newly independent countries to defend their natural resources, which has made it impossible for the advanced industrial states to take away raw materials from those countries at will as in the past. Therefore, if the advanced industrial states try to carry away raw materials at cheap prices from the developing countries, hanging on to the old international economic order, they cannot solve the question. The advanced industrial states should technically help the developing countries to build an independent national economy, and should pay fair prices for the raw materials they take from these countries on the principle of satisfying each other's needs. Only by so doing can they solve the question of raw materials.

Some of the socialist countries are undergoing economic difficulties partly due to the depression in the market of the developed capitalist countries. The economic difficulties of these socialist countries have also arisen in the process of making faster progress. Therefore, I think that socialist countries can successfully overcome the economic difficulties by themselves.

As for our country, it is free from the influence of any worldwide economic upheaval because we have already built an independent national economy with the Juche-oriented industry based on our own raw materials as its core. If there is an economic difficulty with us, it has come from the extensive economic construction prompted by a desire to build more.

We are now working out a new Seven-Year National Economic Plan. We are going to carry out the new Seven-Year Plan with our own raw materials and our own technology by relying on the Juche-oriented industry. Our people will overcome any economic difficulty cropping up in the future with their own efforts.

QUESTION: We hope that you, Mr. President, will frankly express your opinion about the question of trade with Japan.

ANSWER: Japan is one of the countries geographically nearest to our country. So, we think that promotion of trade between Korea and Japan is beneficial to the peoples of both countries.

If Japan purchases goods from our country, its neighbour, rather than from afar in case they are available in our country, this will be beneficial to her because the freightage, for one thing, will be less expensive. The same will be true of our country. It will be better to buy goods we need from Japan situated close to us rather than importing them from far-away Europe. Therefore, it accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan to develop trade between the two countries.

We hope to further develop the trade between the two countries in keeping with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

For the further development of trade between Korea and Japan, I think, it is very important for the Japanese government to give up the unfriendly policy towards our country and observe the principles of equality and mutual benefit in trade. The Japanese government should not discriminate against our country but sell anything we want. However, it does not do so yet.

I will take one example.

A few years ago when Mr. Kuno Chuji visited our country we expressed a hope for brisk trade between our two countries. After that, we ordered a big iron and steel plant from Japan for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. Thus, Japanese technicians came to our country; they discussed matters with us and made a field survey, too. But after they returned home, we have got no word from them.

According to the reports of the Western press, the bargain was cancelled under the pressure of the south Korean authorities on the ground that if Japan exported the iron and steel plant to our country it would help increase the national power of our country to present a greater menace to south Korea.

Japan's refusal to sell a blast furnace to our country could not prevent us from building the iron and steel works. True, we have not built such a big blast furnace as we ordered to Japan, but we have built a 1,500 cubic metre furnace.

If such abnormal act of the Japanese government against our country is discontinued, I think the trade between Korea and Japan will make brisk headway.

QUESTION: We think the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far taken a very serious attitude with regard to the question of 200-mile economic sea limit. But the reports say that the DPRK has also decided to set the 200-mile economic sea limit beginning August 1 this year. Japan is greatly shocked by this.

So far 1,500 boats of medium and small fishery workers from west Japan have been catching about 65,000 tons of fish within the 200-mile economic sea limit of the DPRK. There is no fishery agreement between Japan and the DPRK now. Under such conditions what can be the form by which the fishing operations of the Japanese fishing boats can be sanctioned in the 200-mile economic sea limit declared by the DPRK? In case a fishery agreement is to be concluded, can even a private agreement be recognized as valid?

ANSWER: Many discussions on the question of the 200-mile sea limit are held in international meetings. This question was raised first by Latin-American countries a few years ago. At that time many big countries opposed it. But recently big countries have declared the 200-mile economic sea limit even before an international decision on this problem is adopted. Especially the countries around us have declared it. The United States was the first to declare the 200-mile fishing waters limit. This was followed by the Soviet Union and Japan.

Under such conditions we could not but adopt the decision on establishing the 200-mile economic sea limit to defend the sover-

eignty of the country on the principle of independence. Our country's adoption of this decision is simply no more than an exercise of our national sovereignty and an unavoidable step taken due to the objective circumstances.

The decision of our country on establishing the 200-mile economic sea limit will go into force on August 1. Press reports said that the decision of Japan on establishing the 200-mile fishing waters limit would be put into force on July 1.

Our country and Japan have no diplomatic relations. But we think that Korea and Japan should observe the reciprocal principle in regard to the question of the 200-mile economic sea limit.

As for the fishing problem of the Japanese fishermen within the 200-mile economic sea limit of our country, we do not want to give a shock to the Japanese fishermen. We will always strive to avoid inflicting losses on the Japanese people, small fishermen of Japan in particular. Discussions should be held with the functionaries concerned as to how this question will be dealt with in the future.

QUESTION: What do you think, Mr. President, of your independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea and your relations with the socialist countries?

ANSWER: The independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea will put no obstacle in the way of development of the relations with the socialist countries.

The independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea does not contradict the interests of other socialist countries because the Juche idea calls for deciding on all our policies by our people themselves in conformity to the actual conditions of our country. On the contrary, it makes it possible to further strengthen the unity with the socialist countries.

The correctness of our independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea has now been ever more clearly demonstrated by the actual life. The vitality of our independent foreign policy is becoming more apparent with each passing day.

QUESTION: During our current visit to your country we have looked round many schools, and in this course we found that your children have a great aptitude for music. When we heard that you, Mr. President, give guidance so that all people may acquire a mastery of more than one musical instrument, we thought it really good.

Permit us to ask a question that may touch on your private affairs. Reading your biography, we came across the passage about the "chajangga" (cradle song) which Mother Kang Ban Sok had sung. We think this must have some connection with your guidance of children to play more than one kind of musical instrument. We shall be obliged if you tell us about this.

ANSWER: We make all children play more than one kind of musical instrument so that all people may live an optimistic life and wage a struggle full of hope with confidence in the future.

I heard many songs sung by my mother in my childhood. Later, these songs inspired me to live and fight optimistically.

My mother implanted patriotism in my heart, always telling me to love the country and become a faithful servant of the people. I still remember this with deep emotion.

We make all our children learn to sing so that they will grow up to be fine workers who will live and struggle with optimism for the fatherland and the people.

I am very glad to have made the acquaintance of such good friends like you.

Our friendly talk with you today will be very useful in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

I would like to express my thanks once again for your visit to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on a visit to the Pobu Cooperative Farm in Kaechon County teaches how to dig wells at the edge of dry fields and irrigate them

Grand Nature-Remaking Work in Our Country

Various large-scale nature-remaking projects have gone ahead and go ahead rapidly in a unique way in our country.

As a result, our land, which had become extremely lean due to the unlimited colonial plunder and exploitation of the Japanese imperialists and devastated in the war provoked by the US imperialists, has put on an entirely new look and is now in its youth.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, loving ardently the country and the people, organized and guided our people

to carry out nature-remaking projects.

During the bloody anti-Japanese struggle he elaborated a far-sighted plan to build a new society. After his triumphal return-home he put it into practice in the liberated country. Even in the crucible of the Korean war started by the US imperialists, he, confident of victory in the war, planned to develop our resources and organized the work. After the war, he actively pushed ahead with this work.

The respected and beloved leader saw that the work to conquer and remake nature was designed and carried out in a unique way along Juche lines in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, the demand of the building of a new society and the people's interests.

Our country is mountainous and cultivated land is limited, drought and flood hit agriculture every year and our people took over backward productive forces from the past.

In consideration of all this, the fatherly leader defined the contents, objects and order of priority of nature-remaking work and formulated the principles to be observed in this work and the ways to carry it out.

In planning nature-remaking projects he foresaw the near and distant future and took into account the country's eternal prosperity and development and the people's well-being, and took measures to develop and use land and resources most effectively.

The respected and beloved leader saw that large-scale nature-remaking projects were dynamically undertaken as a nationwide and all-people movement on the basis of the superiority of the socialist system, and with our own efforts and technique on the principle of self-reliance.

The great leader charted a grand plan for turning our country into a people's paradise good to live in and energetically organized and mobilized our people to carry it into effect. He saw that a huge amount of state funds and materials were invested in this work so that people could do it intensively and complete it in a short time.

He guided units conducting important projects to set a fine example to other units. In the course, he cultivated the strength and wisdom of the masses. He led the masses to carry out projects one after another. Under all weathers he went to the different places of the country, crossing steep mountains at times and treading the muddy road at other times, to settle all problems, big and small, arising from nature remaking and look after the people's life.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the devoted struggle of the people, grand nature-remaking projects progressed successfully.

Primary attention was paid to nature-remaking projects for the development of agriculture.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since agriculture, unlike industry, depends largely on natural geographical conditions, and climatic conditions in particular, irrigation constitutes the basic guarantee of high and stable harvests in farming. In the postwar period we carried out large-scale nature-remaking projects for irrigation in an all-people movement, investing large amounts of state funds."

After the country's liberation, we directed great efforts to irrigation. Particularly after the war, with the promotion of agricultural cooperation and the laying of the foundation of an independent national economy, we carried on irrigation projects on a full scale.

The Pyongnam Irrigation System with a capacity of 100,000 *chongbo*, the Kiyang Irrigation System with a capacity of over 50,000 *chongbo* and the Amnokgang Irrigation System with a capacity of over 90,000 *chongbo* and many middle and small irrigation works were completed. Now our country is covered with a ramified irrigation network with more than 1,500 big and small reservoirs, 40,000 km-long irrigation canals and a large number of pumping stations and irrigation structures.

Paddy irrigation was completed and a vast tract of nonpaddy fields were brought under irrigation in the plain areas.

Over 50,000 *chongbo* of dry fields came under sprinkler irrigation.

In major rice-producing areas drainage projects were conducted to completely protect crops against stagnant water. The result was that a perfect irrigation system watering 1,000,000 *chongbo* of paddy and nonpaddy fields was established long ago.

Ours is a powerful irrigation system provided with both irrigation and drainage setups which can fully protect crops against any flood and drought and a most rational irrigation system covering all the country with a dense network of irrigation canals and interlinking irrigation districts to one another.

Because it has such a solid foundation of agricultural production and a perfect irrigation system, our country could reap rich crops and increase grain production every year in recent years in spite of capricious weather, and produce more than 8 million tons of grain in 1976.

Last October the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the five-point policy of nature remaking, including the task of completing the irrigation of 400,000 *chongbo* of dry fields in intermediary and mountain areas within a few years. Through their struggle to execute it, our people brought 100,000 *chongbo* of nonpaddy fields under irrigation and gained great results in nature remaking in five months or so.

In April this year the great leader set forth the policy of actively using underground water plus river water for irrigation to protect crops against drought from the influence of the cold front. In a little over 20 days the entire people brought another 100,000 *chongbo* of nonpaddy fields under irrigation by digging wells and water pockets and planting water-jetting pipes everywhere. This is another success our people have achieved in consolidating and expanding our irrigation system.

Along with irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy projects were successfully carried on.

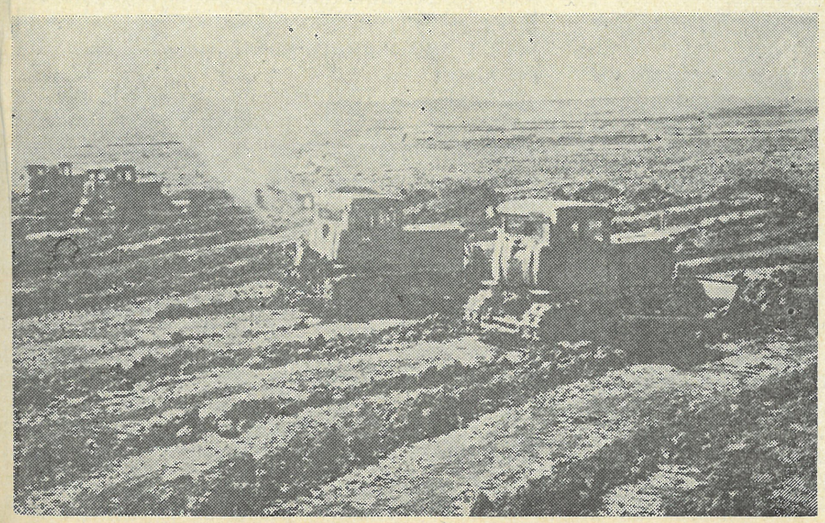
Afforestation, anti-erosion and anti-landslide projects were undertaken properly on a large scale; the Taedong-gang, Chongchon-gang Rivers and many other rivers readjusted; river embankments and tidewater control dikes built; and many shelter belts created. This made it possible to prevent the overflow of rivers and the loss of land and protect fields and crops well.

A comprehensive water utilization system was established and the introduction of water service promoted in the countryside. Water is effectively used for power generation, transport, fish breeding, beautifying landscape, irrigation, industries and drinking. We have completely solved the problem of water.

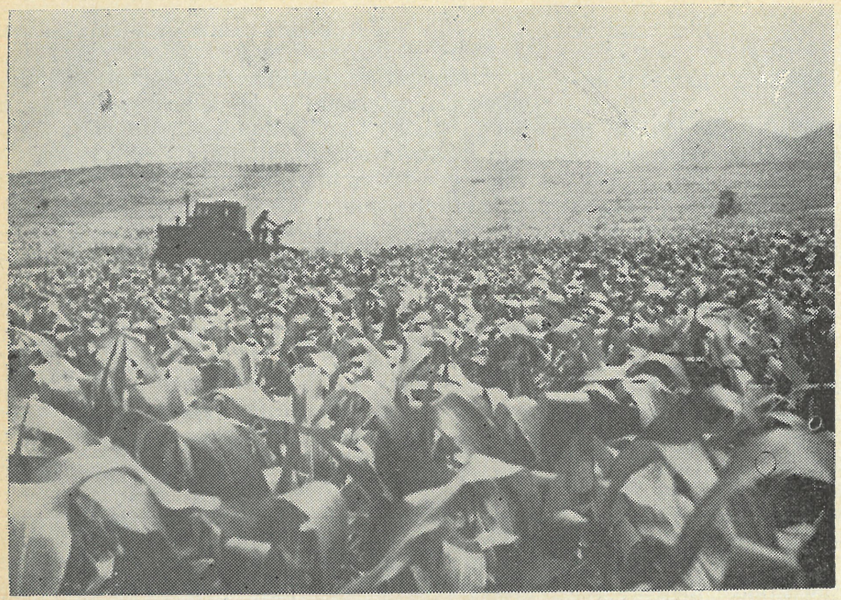
Mountains, denuded by the Japanese imperialists' plunder and the war, are heavily forested. Such forests of economic value as forests of oil-bearing trees, forests of trees for fibre and forests of trees for pulp, forests of trees for timber and firewood, forests of wild-fruit trees and forest reserves were created and the phase of forests changed for better use.

Our people strove to execute the Party's policy of making a good use of the mountains. As a result, the problem of creating forest resources and making an effective and comprehensive use of them for the people's life was solved.

All mountains in the country including



Great results have been attained in land rezoning operations conducted in different parts of the country according to the five-point nature-remaking policy put forward by the respected and beloved leader



Life-giving water is sprayed and maize plants grow well

Changsong County in North Pyongan Province have turned into "golden mountains" or "silk mountains," a source of inexhaustible wealth, a solid raw material base of the local industry.

From April 1961 the work to plant orchards in hills was undertaken. As a result, big orchards were created and one county became an orchard-county and apple flowers blossom in the northern mountain areas, too. In a word, the whole country has turned into an orchard.

Our people mightily pushed forward the tideland reclamation to obtain new land. There is a vast tract of tideland along the west coast. We turned tens of thousands of *chongbo* of tideland along the west coast into fertile fields and bases for raw material of fibre by blocking the sea and removing salt from the land. We will carry out the tideland reclamation in a big way and bring 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland under crop cultivation in the future and then 200,000 *chongbo* and above to greatly enlarge the territory of the country.

A great success has been registered in land rezoning and land amelioration. The work of land rezoning was undertaken in a big way with the help of powerful machines. We turned almost all the fields in the plain areas into big standard ones and obtained vast new land.

We built the terraced fields on a large scale.

In 1976, Kangdong County in South Pyongan Province built model terraced fields of 100 *chongbo*. After that many sloping fields were turned into terraced ones in intermediary and mountain areas.

In order to conquer and transform nature we have also carried out and carry out systematically and splendidly the work to protect nature and environment—the work to well protect and take a good care of and enlarge or increase forest lands, animals and plants and marine, underground and water resources.

Thanks to all this, ours has become a prosperous socialist country boasting of green mountains, clear and clean water and fresh air and solid and developed production bases free of any natural disaster, and our people live a happy, cultured life, enjoying the great favours of nature in the people's paradise with the best living environment.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will continue to carry out various nature-remaking projects to make our country a more beautiful and richer paradise better to live in and build without fail a highest ideal society of mankind on this land as demanded by the Juche idea.

Chang Sok Hun

Land Overflowing with Life-Giving Water

LAKE MANPUNG-HO, A "SEA AMONG MOUNTAINS"

Lake Manpung-ho in northwestern Korea is one of our big man-made lakes.

People call it a "sea among mountains."

Early this summer I went to see this giant lake.

A functionary of the Amnokgang Region Irrigation Control Station guided me to the big dam in a broad valley.

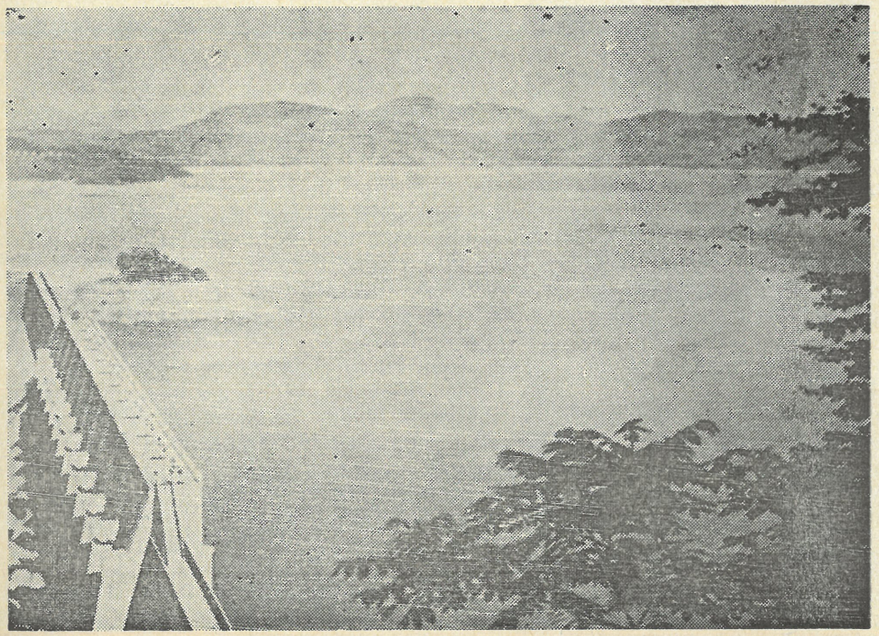
The vast lake was surrounded by the thickly forested lofty mountains and many mountain peaks towered above the surface of the lake.

Looking at the giant lake the functionary said that Lake Manpung-ho was the heart of the Amnokgang Irrigation System and went on:

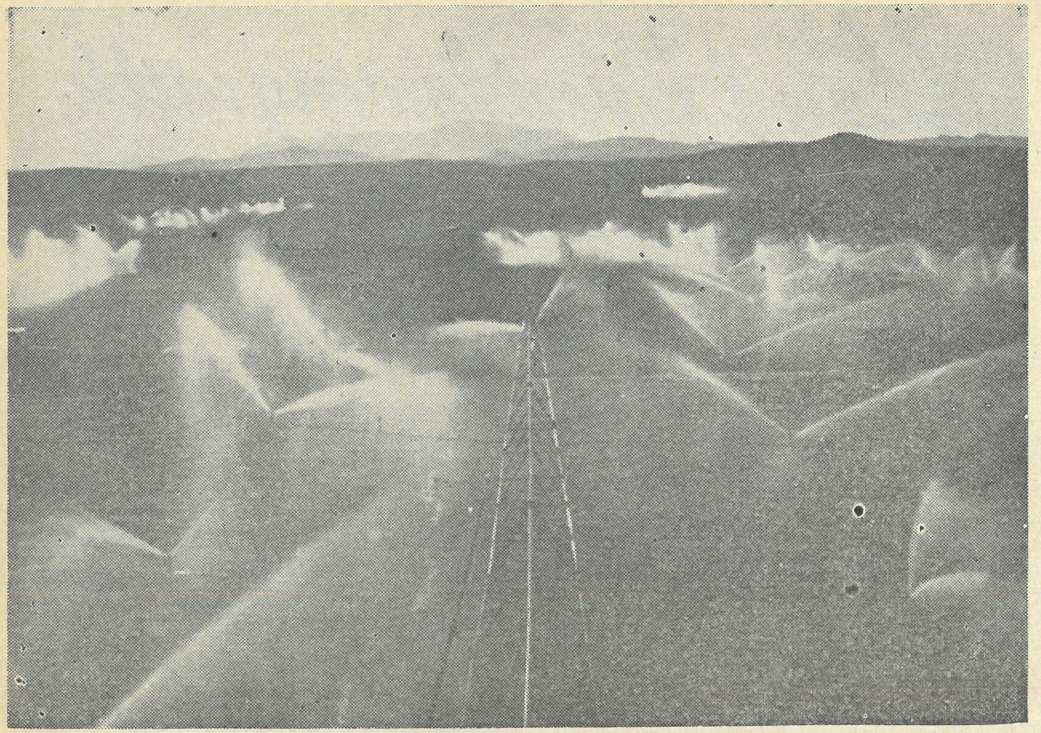
The lake abundantly fed by the Samgyochon Stream, a tributary of the Amnok-gang River, is a big reservoir. It is a "mother reservoir" which feeds the lowland Maebong and Taeha Reservoirs and will send its water to the grand Paekma Reservoir to be built in the future. These reservoirs under the Amnokgang Irrigation System water more than 90,000 *chongbo* of fields in the mountain regions and plain areas in northwestern Korea and reclaimed tideland on the west coast.

As he explained, the water of rivers and streams gathers into the lake and flows through the ramified network of irrigation canals.

As regards the Amnokgang irrigation pro-



Lake Manpung-ho



Vegetable fields are sprinkled with water

ject, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

We should construct a huge irrigation system using the water of the Amnok-gang River. We should do this to water tens of thousands of *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields and not hundreds or thousands of *chongbo*.

During his on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan Province in the summer of 1958, the great leader acquainted himself with the farming situation and the irrigation project plan in the province and instructed to construct an Amnokgang irrigation system, which nobody else had thought of.

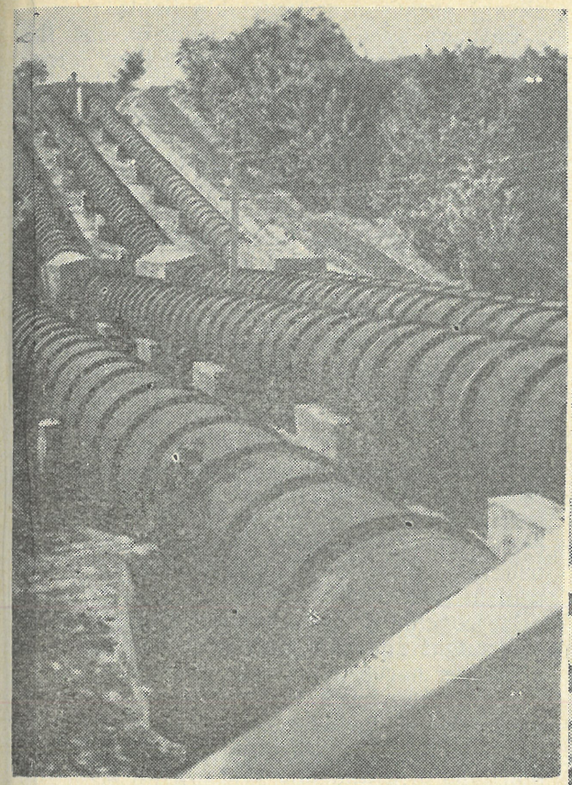
The fatherly leader pointed out on the map the inexhaustible sources of water in the northwestern region and said that they should be effectively used for irrigation. And he named the irrigation system "Amnokgang Irrigation System."

After that the fatherly leader examined the design of the Amnokgang irrigation project and pointed out its defects. And he said to the functionaries concerned that as the irrigation work was not a mere business work to irrigate fields by constructing reservoirs and pumping stations or cutting waterways but a work for the good of the people and the eternal prosperity of the country all irrigation facilities should be built so that they could be used comprehensively for land construction and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

Not only this. He indicated the orientation and ways of the project and settled everything needed for the life of the builders, paying attention to even minor matter.

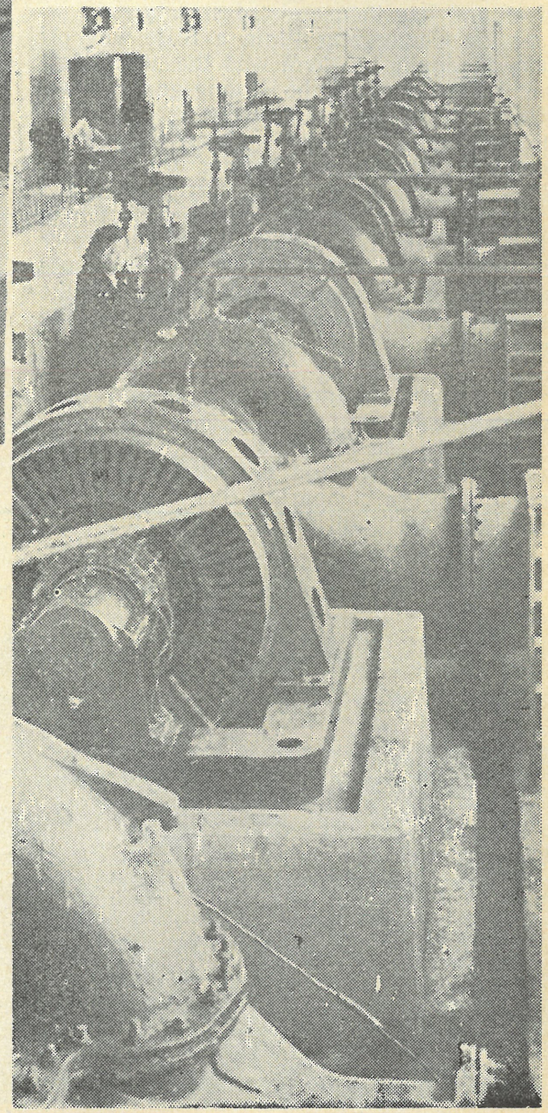
Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader the Amnokgang irrigation project including the building of huge Lake Manpung-ho was completed in a short span of time.

When life-giving water from the lake carrying the love of the grateful fatherly leader began to flow into their fields through the irrigation canals the peasants shed tears of thanks and shouted over and over again



The water of Lake Manpung-ho flows through the water tower into tunnels several kilometres long to be used for a medium power station and then wets terraced paddy fields around the Inpung Village in a deep ravine and goes into the Maebong Reservoir.

Irrigation water flows upward to wet fields



at the top of their voice "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Listening to him, I went up to the monument to Lake Manpung-ho and read a passage of the inscription on the monument:

Every spring and summer the sound of water dippers scratching the river bed rent the heart.

The peasants here were bent with dipping up water. What they bailed out was not water but salt tears.

But now this land soaked in such tears overflows with the clear water given by the Amnokgang Irrigation System. It is mother's milk and brings a rich crop every year.

People, you should never forget the profound love of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung this lake carries!

TO THE RECLAIMED TIDELAND ON THE WEST COAST ALONG WATERWAYS

I made my journey along the flow of water from Lake Manpung-ho.

Some water from the Maebong Reservoir is used for the Maebong Power Station and flows in the direction of Sonchon along the trunk waterways and the other is sluiced into the Chong-gang River.

All waterways run across the mountainside and not in farm land, some of which are about 20 metres wide.

There are many pipes laid across rivers and tunnels through the mountains, some of which are several hundred metres long each.

My guide said that the Amnokgang Irrigation System is as long as the Amnok-gang River and has thousands of structures.

In the Chonggang Plain a little way off Lake Manpung-ho there was the high Cholsan Dam blocking the Chong-gang River. After wetting the plain water is stored by the dam and flows again along waterways. Some of the water is used for ore dressing at the Cholsan Mine.

There is the Tongchon Pumping Station a little away from the mine, where the water stored by the dam is lifted by four-stage pumping and sent to the fields as well as the reclaimed tideland and reed fields on the coast.

The water flowing along the ramified trunk irrigation canals gladdened my eyes everywhere I went.

Emerald-green rice plants were growing rapidly in paddies and tall maize plants in dry fields were comparing their height with each other and sprinklers were throwing silvery sprays over vegetable fields.

Farmers were working joyously in the fields, expecting a rich crop, and their merry song reverberated throughout the fields.

Our cooperative fields yield a bumper crop every year in spite of the bad weather from the influence of the cold front, for which they are deeply grateful to the fatherly leader.

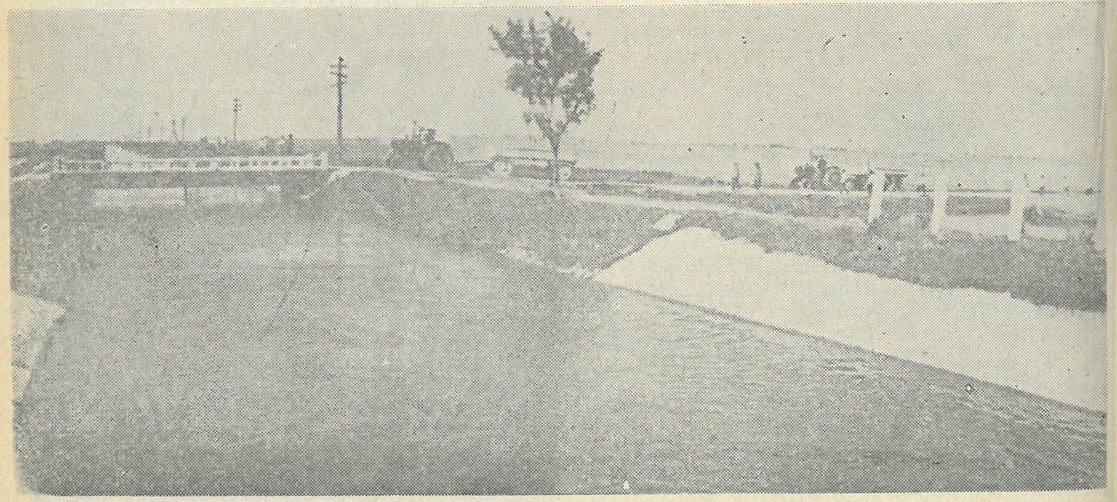
An old man of the Inam Cooperative Farm said: "It is a radical change. Under the loving care of the great leader our village, like other villages in our country, has become good to live in." He went on in an excited tone: "This vast plain was fertile but yielded poor crops every year in the past because of shortage of water. Since it was fed with life-giving water supplied by the Amnokgang Irrigation System constructed under the solicitude of the fatherly leader, however, the plain has produced rich crops every year. Last year I had an income distribution of ten tons of grain and over 4,000 *won* in cash."

He concluded with confidence that despite of drought and cold they were sure to reap a bumper harvest this year, too.

Firmly convinced that under the wise guidance and loving care of the great leader our people will produce without fail 8.5 million tons of grain, this year's goal, from the land overflowing with life-giving water, I started on my way home.

Ko Dong Wun

An irrigation canal of the Amnokgang Irrigation System feeding fields with life-giving water



A Country Truly for the People

Our people led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a fully independent and creative life as the real masters of society under the socialist system established by him, with a high national pride in making the revolution in the "cradleland of Juche."

They owe this to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who established the best socialist system according to the immortal Juche idea.

WORKING MASSES—MASTERS OF STATE POWER AND MEANS OF PRODUCTION

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**The fact that the working masses in socialist society are the masters of society and that they and their rights are respected to the utmost is explained precisely by their being masters of state power and the means of production.**" (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 328.)

People's social position is determined by whether or not they have state power and the means of production.

In our country, the working masses are the genuine masters of state power and the means of production.

Because they have state power and the means of production, our people can enjoy a fully independent and creative life as the masters of the country.

All our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the working people and all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare. The state highly values the working masses and most respects them and their rights.

Especially the rising generation are treasured more than anyone else; all attention is directed to bringing them up to be happy, free from the social evils inherent in an exploiter society. State power and the means of production in the hands of our working people serve them, make them the masters of society and let everything in society serve them.

WORKING MASSES ENJOY POLITICAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES IN PRACTICE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is a genuinely democratic system that guarantees in practice the political rights and liberties of the workers, peasants and other working people." (Ibid., p. 328.)

Political rights and liberties are an essential criterion which decides the people's position and role as the masters of society.

Without independent political life people cannot have a true value as social being. In the course of enjoying political liberties and rights in practice, the working masses can maintain their position as masters of society, glorify their political life and lead their political and cultural lives in keeping with their demand and interest.

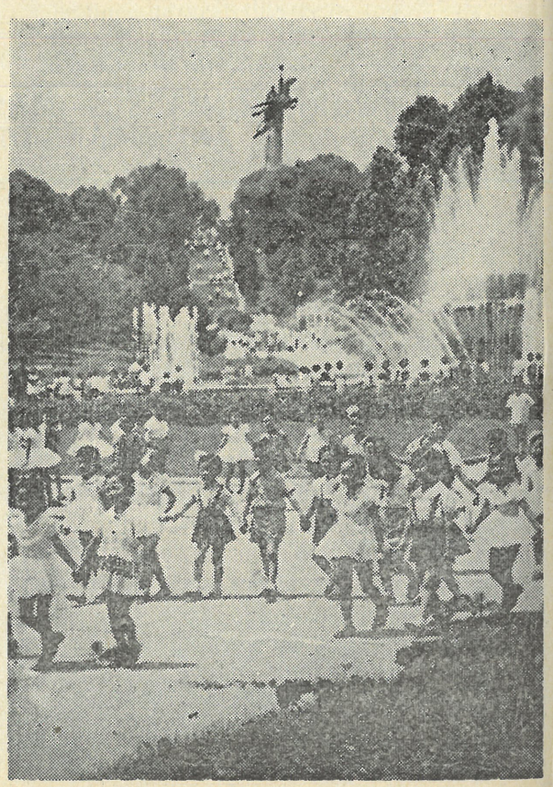
Our people enjoy all political rights and liberties in practice.

In our country, the state guarantees in practice the working masses all political rights and liberties, so that the entire people enjoy a dignified and fruitful life as masters of the state and society. The state gives all citizens of 17 and above, regardless of sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation, the right to elect and to be elected and elections to power organs at all levels are conducted on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballots.

The state substantially guarantees them the freedom of and rights to all social and political activities such as speech, press, assembly and demonstration. Political rights and freedom are equally guaranteed to all our people and are steadily expanded with the consolidation and development of the country. Our people directly participate in state affairs and state administration as masters of state power and the means of production and conduct free social and political activities as members of political parties and social organizations.

All political rights and freedoms provide a firm guarantee for our people to defend and enjoy independence as masters of society and make everything in society serve their will and interests.

Boundless happiness and pride of living in Chollima Korea



THE STATE IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL WELL-BEING OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The superiority of our socialist system also lies in the fact that the state takes full responsibility for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working people." (Ibid., p. 329.)

Material and cultural life is a main sphere of their social life. Since they produce the material and cultural riches of society by their creative labour, the working masses should enjoy them and the latter should serve the former. Only when the working masses hold state power and the means of production, they can use all the wealth of society entirely for their bountiful and cultured life.

Our people are fully provided by the state with an abundant material and cultural life.

Everyone of working age is provided by the state with a job according to his ability and aptitude, and is rewarded according to the quantity and quality of work done. All the working people benefit from labour protection, an eight-hour workday, paid holidays, and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria; the working mothers enjoy special state benefits. The state also assumes responsibility for those who cannot work and old people and children who have no other means of support.

The taxation system has been completely abolished and all the working people are provided with adequate food, clothing and housing by the state. Everyone in our country is given the right to be fed the moment he is born; all children and students are supplied with seasonal clothes by the state.

The state builds dwellings for the factory and office workers and even the peasants.

The state has introduced universal free medical care and responsibly looks after the health of the working people. The state has set up hospitals and clinics everywhere people work and live and introduced the section-doctor medical service system, an advanced medical service system, for the working people.

The state provides all the working people with every condition for education and development. The state gives free education to all our students, from primary school children to university students, and brings up preschool children in creches and kindergartens at its own and public expenses. Receiving eleven-year compulsory education, the highest level of compulsory education, all the younger generation study until they reach the working age. The state offers ample opportunities also for the adults, who could not study in exploiter society, to learn at various advanced educational institutions where they study on the job.

Under the responsible care of the state, our people enjoy an abundant material and cultural life.

In our country no one roams about hunting for a job or resorts to begging; all our people are leading an equally happy life, free from worry about food, clothing and housing. The mortality of the population was reduced to less than one-third of what it had been before liberation and the average life span of the working people lengthened by more than 30 years. All people study and develop.

A MOST SOLID SOCIAL SYSTEM BASED ON THE JUCHE IDEA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is one of the essential advantages of the socialist system that the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people is strengthened and the relationship of comradely cooperation between the working people develops day by day." (Ibid., p. 332.)

In exploiter society where antagonism and struggle between the exploiting and the exploited classes is the basis of social relations, the jungle law prevails and the toiling masses are subjected to unlimited exploitation and oppression and live a subhuman life.

But under the socialist system where the masses of the people are masters of state power and the means of production, there is no class antagonism and struggle and the social relationship is based on unity and cooperation.

Such social relationship can be formed and consolidated only when the wise guidance of an outstanding leader is guaranteed and the entire people are firmly united around him.

All our people are firmly united politically and ideologically around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and closely cooperate with each other as comrades.

The Juche idea, the revolutionary idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the sole guiding idea which firmly unites all our people with one thought and will.

The Juche idea is the only guiding idea showing the absolutely right way to success in the revolution and construction in our age, and is an unfading revolutionary banner indicating to the masses of the people the real way to enjoy an independent and creative life as masters of society.

Our people are guided by the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, think and act only on his thought and will and are firmly united around him with one mind and purpose.

Today our society has been turned into a great family where our people are closely united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a political force. They are all full of a firm determination to complete the revolutionary cause started by the respected and beloved leader under his wise guidance.

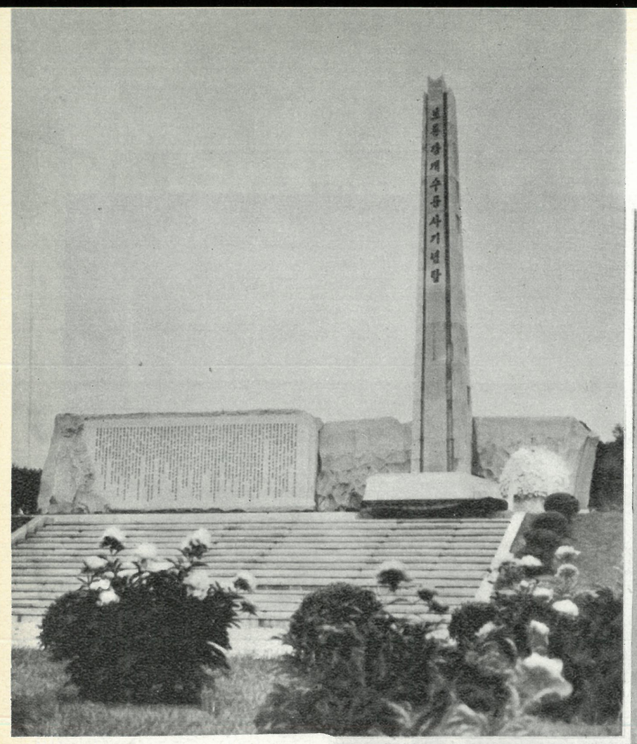
Our people's strong politico-ideological unity and comradely cooperation based on the immortal Juche idea is a decisive guarantee of all victories for our people.

Through their own life our people are deeply convinced that the socialist system established by the great leader is the best social system; they regard it as their greatest honour and happiness to make revolution under his wise guidance.

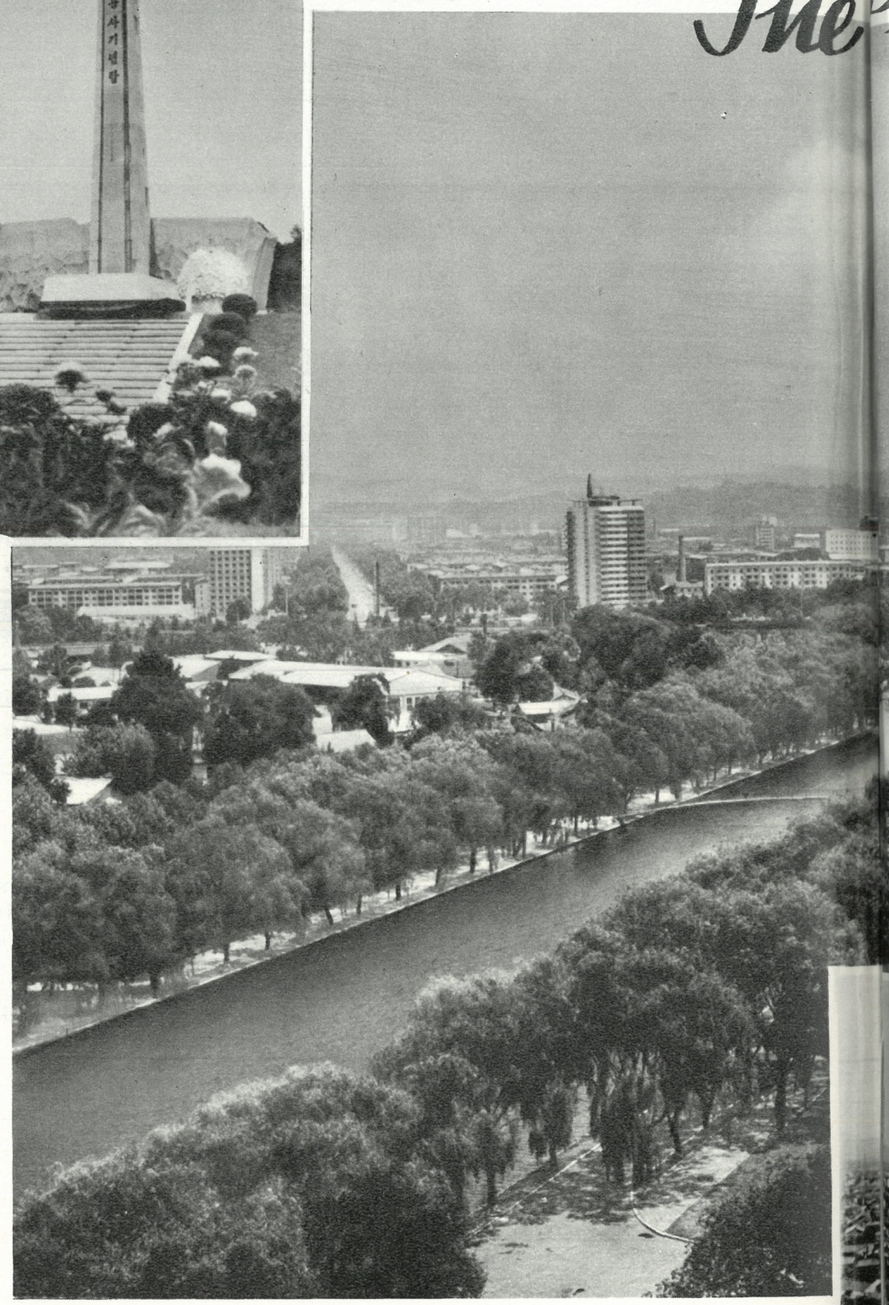
That is why our people are boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are fighting devotedly to firmly protect and defend their socialist system and socialist fatherland and strengthen and develop them.

In May 1946 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the Potong-gang River improvement project for the happiness of the generations to come. He attended the ceremony to mark the start of the project and broke the ground. After that he paid deep attention to making the Potong-gang River a fine cultural recreation resort for the people and came out to the river bank and instructed to build a canal

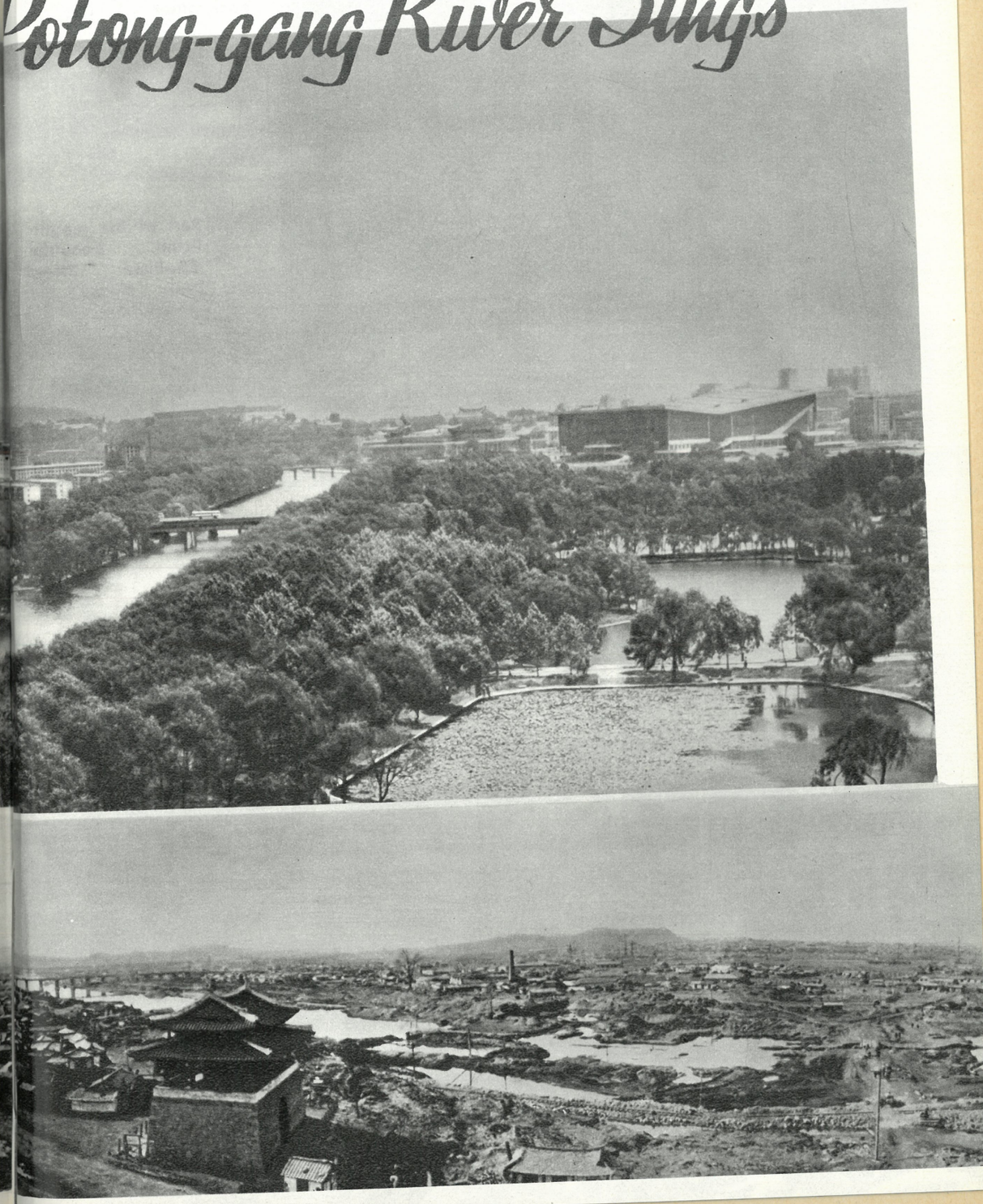
The Potong-gang River Sings



The monument to the Potong-gang River improvement project erected to commemorate the great favours of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung associated with the Potong-gang River



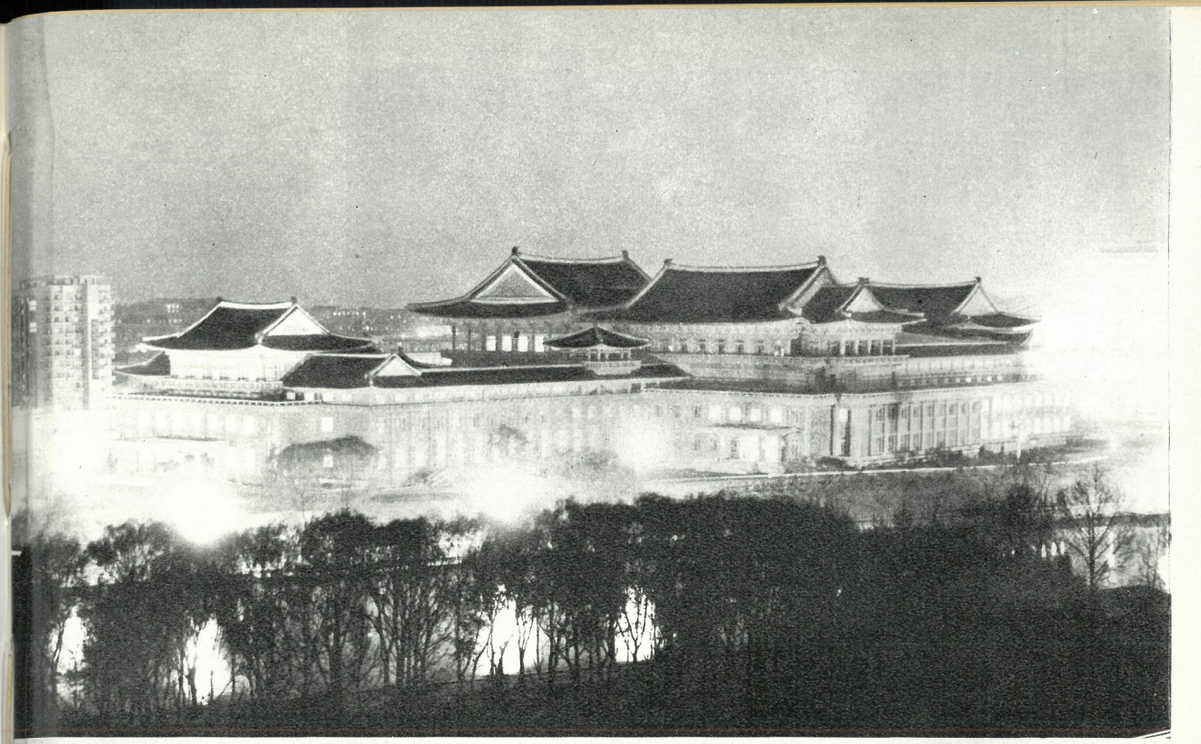
Today the Potong-gang riverside has turned into a people's paradise



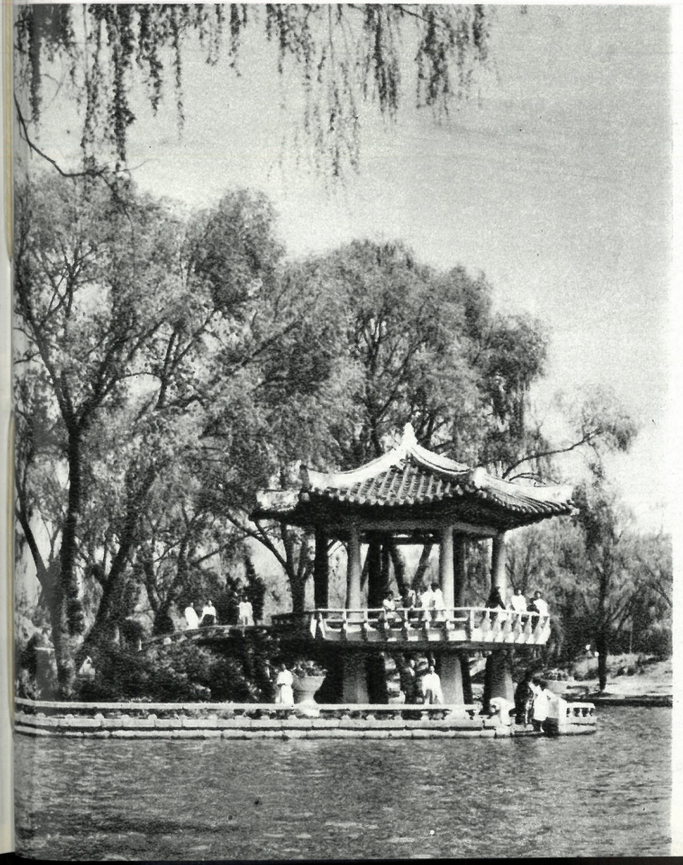
The Potong-gang riverside yesterday

Stories of happiness are told to each other

Part of the magnificent, beautiful Chollima Street built along the riverside



The night view of the graceful People's Palace of Culture



A pavilion in the river. It is also used for working people's cultural recreation

Painting lovers

The Potong-gang River is a fine training ground for water sports

Flower gardens are tended well

Working people like to read here

Pleasure boats are full of songs of happiness

Happy Birthday, Comrade President KIM IL SUNG

by Wilfred Burchett

As sixtyfive years of age, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, had led his compatriots for more than half a century in their heroic struggle for independence first against the ferocious Japanese colonialists, then against American imperialism and its allies. For the past quarter of a century he has directed the grandiose work of rebuilding the country from the ashes to which it was reduced by the barbarous air and naval attacks of the US imperialists. He has supervised the work of strengthening the country's defences and—above all—he has led the struggle to fulfil the great national task of reunification. Under his inspired leadership, the country has been transformed in a historically very short time from an underdeveloped country shamelessly looted by Japanese colonialism, the first fruits of reconstruction bombed to smithereens by American imperialism, into a modern, prosperous, socialist state whose citizens enjoy cradle-to-grave privileges and social benefits, unequalled anywhere.

President Kim Il Sung has been at the helm, guiding the ship of state through great storms such as few nations throughout history have had to endure. Always in the frontline whatever and wherever the struggle, President Kim Il Sung has inspired, by his own example, the Korean people to brave every danger, to admit no defeat, to overcome every obstacle to push ahead in the past 25 years with the glorious task of making the North a smiling, prosperous land; of reunifying the country so that the prosperity of the North can be shared with the long-suffering compatriots in the South.

Over the past quarter of a century I have followed events in Korea with passionate interest, starting from those difficult days in mid-1951 when terrible battles swayed back and forth along the frontline near the 38th parallel, all the way from the East Sea to the West Sea. But under President Kim Il Sung's steel-firm leadership, the stubborn heroic resistance on the battle front, the enemy's ferocious attacks hurled back time and again, was matched by the dogged, principled resistance to the arrogant demands of the US imperialists at the negotiations table at Kaesong-Panmunjom. It was during those arduous years as a frontline witness that I appreciated the quality of the President's leadership.

When I left the DPRK early in 1953, after 2½ years at Kaesong, driving through blackened deserts to which towns like Sariwon and Chongju, and many more between, had been reduced—through rice fields where there had once been village—above all through Pyongyang with only three or four buildings standing, the rest a black waste of rubble and twisted bits of steel where factories had once been, I sadly thought it would take many decades to restore. I did not accept the American boast of a century,

but it seemed inevitable that it must take decades. And seeing the remnants of still unreconstructed building in West Berlin and economically-powerful West Germany, even today, I had good reason to think so.

I returned, for the first time, fourteen years later. I could hardly believe my eyes —glued to the window as the plane flew low to land at Pyongyang airport. From the air one could see new villages with their graceful, tiled roofs, surrounded by trees; neat, geometrically irrigated fields stretching as far as the eye could see; smoke puffing from factory chimneys.

Then the drive in from the airport, the road lined with flower beds; the beautiful villages to be appreciated in detail, their trees laden with fruit; slopes that had been bared by napalm covered with apple orchards. Pyongyang—proud and beautiful with spacious tree-line avenues. Fine trolley-buses in the streets of Pyongyang; tractors in the fields when one moved outside; electric and diesel locomotives hauling trains along the railways. All made in Korea, including in most cases the machines that made the machines to make them!

When I started to visit factories and farms, schools and housing projects, I once again appreciated the very special style of President Kim Il Sung's leadership. He seemed to have personally supervised every construction project in the country—and the more important, steel and tractor-making ones—ten, twenty and more times. It was not only the question of factory layout and production facilities that interested him but the quality of workers' housing and canteen meals, the facilities for nurseries and creches. He is not a leader to sit at a presidential table and give orders for others to carry out. It is impossible to separate the great advances on all fronts from his dynamic, frontline type of leadership including the detailed control of the application of all top-level decisions taken.

It was in 1967 that I had the honour to meet the President for the first time. "I was somewhat busy elsewhere when you were in Kaesong," he said with a smile. "That's why we didn't meet earlier." 1967 was a year of great tension. The American build-up in Viet Nam was reaching its climax. American air strength in the areas surrounding Korea was constantly being reinforced. South Korean forces were being expanded to compensate for the two divisions of mercenaries that had been dispatched to South Viet Nam. It was a period of extremely bellicose statements from President Johnson and his closest aides.

From my travels in the countryside, it was obvious that President Kim Il Sung was taking no chances. Not at any level. The Korean People's Army had been transformed into an army of cadres. Lower down, at the level of factory and farm militia I noted that models of the types of planes the US was using at that time, zooming down from overhead wires while the militia practised recognition and aiming at them. It was clear that essential standby industry was being put underground—as had been done during the 1950-53 war. In explaining why, the President set forth the main lines of DPRK policy, the essence of which was to do everything possible to preserve peace, but to prepare to deal the enemy a crushing blow if he dared to attack. Not to cede an inch of soil of the DPRK but to use the occasion of an enemy attack to counterattack and reunify the country.

My first impressions were of a leader relaxed and confident, but also determined never to yield to threats or blackmail. He had a total grasp of everything that went on in the DPRK and the human and material potential in case of aggression. I found him well informed about the outside world, especially all external factors that could have any bearing on the situation in Korea.

Before we parted, after a most instructive exposed by the President of the various questions I had posed, I stated how impressed I was by the gigantic steps in economic and social progress, and not least my admiration for the beautiful, new Pyongyang. The President, who knew that my wife had also visited Korea three times during the war, said: "Come back with your wife for a holiday. But don't leave it too long. I sometimes warn my comrades: 'All our beautiful buildings may be destroyed, but we will build them still more beautiful again.'..."

I did return with my wife for a never-to-be-forgotten holiday in the autumn of 1975, (having made several visits alone in the meantime). Fortunately no buildings had been destroyed. On the contrary, Pyongyang and other towns and countryside villages had grown infinitely more beautiful; the factories and farms immeasurably stronger and more advanced; the universal compulsory eleven-year school had been introduced and numerous other advances made on the social-economic front.

It is clear that the reason why the DPRK was able to develop at such Chollima speed in peace, was due to the wise statesmanship of President Kim Il Sung, and his self-reliant Juche policy of counting on the DPRK's own strength in all fields. His policies were a blend of absolute firmness in defending the country's sovereignty—stressed by such exploits as seizing the USS "Pueblo" in January 1968, and the shooting down of the EC-121 American electronic spy plane in April 1969, as well as numerous other less dramatic acts of self-defence—with strict vigilance against falling into the many traps of provocation set by the Seoul regime. All this was coupled with positive responses to any initiatives aimed at reducing North-South tensions and promoting normalisation of relations and at the same time taking innumerable initiatives aimed at reunification on a realistic and reasonable basis for both sides.

The people of the DPRK are much better informed of the details of such initiatives than I am. But any objective "outsider" must recognize that such are the facts. It is obvious that the Korean people are fortunate to have such a leader as President Kim Il Sung. Apart from devoting his fantastic energy to dealing with the supreme tasks of the day (defence of the territory and reunification) he finds time to look into the minutest details of the lives of the people with the aim of a continual improvement in their material and spiritual needs.

On this joyous occasion of the 65th birthday of the Great Leader, I extend my heartiest congratulations to him and to the whole Korean people for having such a leader and I wish him many, many more years of good health and success in the great tasks ahead, above all, in that of the reunification of the country.

Great Love for Vanguard of the Three Revolutions

One snowy night in February 1973, the Mansudae Assembly Hall was seized with great emotion and excitement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had initiated the three-revolution team movement called to the glorious place core Party members and young intellectuals armed with our Party's Juche idea to dispatch them as three-revolution team members.

In a whirl of joy were the hearts of the young intellectuals who received a highly important teaching from the great leader and were to be dispatched as the members of the three-revolution teams.

Among them was Choe Ryon Chun.

Coming down the hill where the Mansudae Assembly Hall stands, Ryon Chun pictured in her mind in humble reverence the noble image of the great leader who came out to the brightly lit door of the hall and stood for a long while, waving his hand to see off the three-revolution team members.

The great leader told them to write to him without hesitation if there were any problems to be settled in carrying out the Party policies or anything to be desired and have a photograph taken with him when they returned with great success. She was moved to tears by his deep trust and warm love.

Ryon Chun was dispatched as a three-revolution team member to Chonsu-ri in Hyangsan County, an out-of-the-way village at the foot of steep Mt. Myohyang-san.

From the day of her arrival on, she worked hard as a standard-bearer in the three revolutions, helping farmers there. On June 2, 1973, the great leader visited Chonsu-ri.

The respected and beloved leader asked a functionary of the ri Party primary committee where the three-revolution team members dispatched to the farm came from and whether they were all well or not. Having learned that Ryon Chun who was planting rice in the field together with cooperative farmers was a three-revolution team member, he called her.

To meet the great leader whom she had always longed to see, Ryon Chun came out of the paddy field and rushed towards a highroad. Her joy knew no bounds.

She made a bow to the great leader. Looking at her with an air of satisfaction, the great leader said that she was working well and extended his hand for hand-shaking.

She hesitated. Her hands were smeared with muddy water, for she was planting rice. She said, "Dear Marshal, my hands are dirty" and hid her hands behind her back.

The respected and beloved leader smiled benignly and said that she should not mind about it and urged her to hold out her hands and grasped them.

She could not keep back her emotion and only cried "Father!" and sobbed, with her head dropped.

Patting her on the shoulder, the great leader said in a soothing tone that the college student who had come to make the three revolutions should not cry and that a brave three-revolution team member should not weep.

The fatherly leader, after she calmed down, asked her about the situation of the farm and the progress of its comprehensive mechanization. Having learned that the three-revolution team members dispatched to the village were teaching farmers while learning from them, the respected and beloved leader was very satisfied.

The great leader asked where they boarded and lodged and instructed to take good care of their life before he left the village.

He saw that three-revolution team members sent to the countryside attended the National Congress on Agriculture held in Pyongyang in January 1974.

At the congress attended by the great leader, Ryon Chun had the honour of making a report on her work to him.

Calming her stirring excitement, she spoke about how she had striven to carry out the technical revolution on the farm.

Listening attentively to her speech, the great leader expressed his great satisfaction and proposed to the attendants of the congress to offer congratulations to her on her brilliant successes in her efforts to carry through the Party policies and was the first to clap his hands, which was expressive of his love and trust.

The attendants of the congress were deeply moved by the unfathomably profound love of the fatherly leader who was so delighted at even a minor success achieved by a young three-revolution team member and gave her such a great honour. The meeting hall shook with thunderous applause and was seized with deep emotion.

Tears rolled down her cheeks.

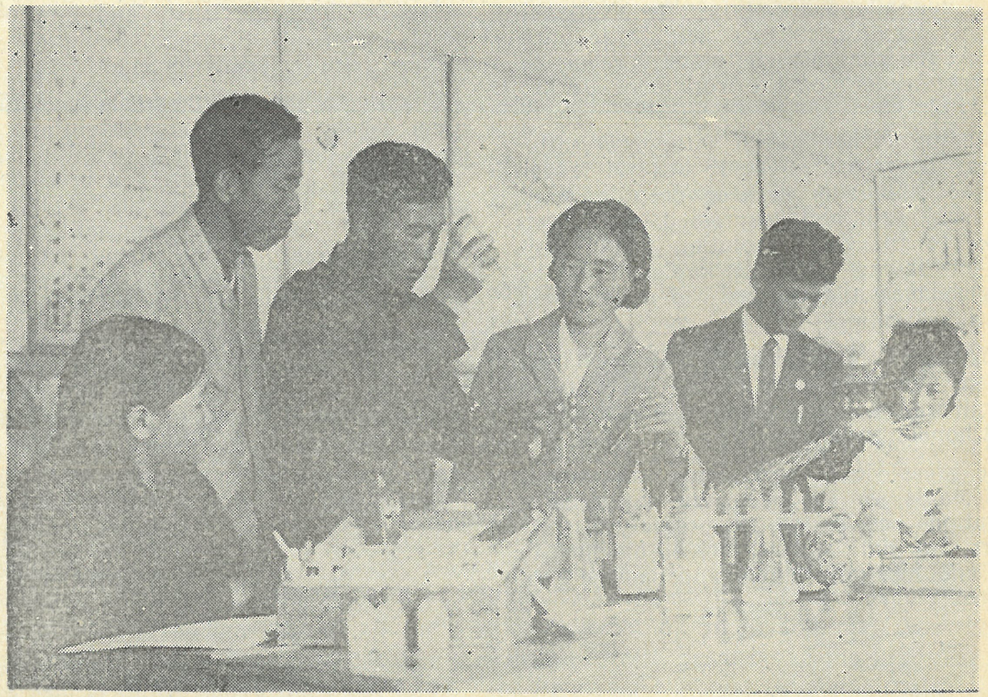
She owed her success entirely to the great leader who created the thought of the three revolutions and guided her with fatherly affection to put it into practice.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The three-revolution teams formed with the core members of our Party and the young intellectuals armed with the Juche idea have played a tremendous role in the fulfilment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions designed to implement the rural theses."

The great leader said that all the successes achieved were due to the efforts of the three-revolution team members and praised her over and over again even after she concluded her speech.

Choe Ryon Chun (third from right) teaching agro-science and technique to cooperative farmers



Because of tears of surging emotion she could not remember how she descended from rostrum.

Ryon Chun made a firm resolve to repay the great political trust and solicitude of the great leader with loyalty, even offering her youth and life if necessary.

On November 9, 1974, the great leader visited Chonsu-ri again.

The respected and beloved leader heard from Ryon Chun the success and experience gained in the maize cultivation of the farm that year and was very satisfied with the fact that the farm boosted the per-*chongbo* yield of maize two times every year. And he said that he intended to have a grand congress on agriculture in the capital and told her to speak about the success and experience gained in the work of the three-revolution team at the congress.

The great leader looked at her for a good while and heartily grasped her hand and encouraged her to work well. And he left the village.

On the instructions of the great leader, Ryon Chun attended again the National Congress on Agriculture held in January 1975. At the congress she made a report to the great leader on the work done by her team.

Listening to her speech with great satisfaction, the respected and beloved leader told the attendants to keep deep in mind what she said and expressed his deep thanks to the three-revolution team members for having faithfully implemented the Party policies and helped to attain good results in farming.

This was an expression of his trust and love for not only Ryon Chun but also all other three-revolution team members and a great honour to them.

The great leader dispatched the young intellectuals as the vanguard of the three revolutions and, despite the pressure of state affairs, big and small, divided his time to visit and look after them and showed profound love and trust at every opportunity.

When he visited a machine plant the respected and beloved leader assigned a heavy task to the three-revolution team members there boldly to manufacture a large complex machine which our country was going to make for the first time. On a cooperative farm in Sohung County he frankly discussed the ways to increase grain output and raise the people's living standards with a young three-revolution team member.

One year, during his on-the-spot guidance in Kangwon Province, the great leader met a girl three-revolution team member dispatched to a farm. He saw her look pale and cared to take a measure to treat her. After he returned to Pyongyang he convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee. Guiding the meeting, he divided his time to meet a leading functionary of the provincial Party committee and earnestly told him to responsibly take care of the health of the girl team member, saying that the cadres should look after the health of three-revolution team members.

Stories about the trust and love of the great leader for the three-revolution team members are too many to tell.

Thanks to the unfathomable love of the great leader for the three-revolution team members Choe Ryon Chun had the honour of receiving at the congress a precious gift carrying his profound love and a high state decoration. At the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Party she had the honour of receiving again the great leader's gift to be passed down from generation to generation.

All the members of the three-revolution teams are working hard to uphold their honour under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions unfurled by the great leader, with a firm resolution to repay the profound love and solicitude of the great leader with loyalty.

Ko Chang Hun

Red Glow of a Plain

The peculiar and beautiful landscape of the Singye Plain in central Korea leaves indelible impressions on the visitors.

It is a whinstone tableland created by the eruption of volcano in remote antiquity. It is 200 metres above the sea level and undulating hills stretch far and wide. Noble mountains of the Masikryong Range kiss the sky and narrow and deep gorges and ravines are covered with pine and pine-nut trees sending forth sweet odours all the time.

The Ryesong-gang River winds round the plain, feeding it with life-giving water and the hard-working people there produce a great abundance of grains, fruits and vegetables every year through their creative labour.

Well-arranged fields, a ramified network of irrigation channels, rolling waves of golden rice, trees heavy with fruits on hills, flocks and herds flowing like clouds in gorges and rows of modern houses in villages—all this is a vivid picture of a new thriving life on the plain.

But in the past this vast plain was a barren land overgrown with grass and bushes. To make matters worse, water was so scanty that people who came there in quest of livelihood quitted there after a year's farming, thinking the place unfit for habitation. Hence the name of Mirudung (abandoned plain). Those who were unable to leave the place for some reason lived in misery, cultivating barren land.

With the country's liberation, however, a new life began on the sorrow-ridden Singye Plain. A proud new history started on the plain particularly after the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the plain and gave instructions on grand nature remaking and indicated the orientation of the development of the plain.

In June 1957 the fatherly leader visited the Singye-Mirudung Plain. The plain abandoned by people for ages, he said, was a virgin land of Korea and it should be actively reclaimed since it had a prospect of development. To do this, he remarked, the water problem should be solved first of all. Then he climbed up and down trackless hills covered with bushes to pick out the site of a reservoir.

He climbed the Cheujae-bong Peak, asked about the source of water and said that the water problem could be solved if the stream flowing down from the two valleys was dammed up and its water was kept in store and pumped up. Then he earnestly instructed to build a reservoir at an early date, regardless of expenses, to feed the plain with life-giving water and introduce water service to solve the drinking water problem for the people and animals.

In the pre-liberation days the people there suffered much from water shortage. It is said that people there readily offered a meal to travelers but hesitated to give them a cup of water. Women had to carry drinking water from four or eight kilometres away with a jar on their head. So their hair came off and they were bent before they grew old enough.

In order to meet the burning desire of the people there for water, the fatherly leader saw that large investment was made in irrigation and waterworks projects even when a huge amount of funds and materials were needed to fulfil the tasks of the first year of the Five-Year National Economic Plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

We should carry out irrigation projects well and at the same time supply electricity even to villages, readjust land well, distribute roads properly, create orchards, and thus construct the Singye district to be quite an ideal place....

The Singye district, as a region developed in our era, should be turned into a communist paradise.

Encouraged by a good prospect, the people there came out as one in the work for nature remaking to implement the teaching of the great leader. Peasants in Singye, Koksan and Suan Counties as well as a great number of workers and young people in the province came to their assistance.

In September the same year the great leader visited the Singye Plain again. He saw how the reclamation and irrigation projects were progressing and sent again hundreds of tractors and trucks, a large number of farm machines and pumps and great quantities of building materials.

The grand nature-remaking work to obtain thousands of *chongbo* of new land and cut long waterways went on even in the bleak winter. At night the vast plain was brightly lit up by numberless flames. Tractors and bulldozers buzzed busily on the job day and night, uprooting old pine trees.

By dint of the collective heroism and creative labour of the people there and their helpers thousands of *chongbo* of land was reclaimed and seven reservoirs, including the Singye Reservoir said to be a "sea" of the plain, were built and the Singye and Taeul Pumping Stations including the Wongyo Pumping Station which raises water from the Ryesong-gang River 150 metres high were constructed in only three-four years. Thus rice cultivation began on the Singye-Miru Plain where there had been no paddies in the past.

On the day when irrigation water flowed into the fields through the ramified long irrigation channels and 40-odd-km-long pipes carried water to them, the people on the plain shed tears full of gratitude to the fatherly leader and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

A Korean saying has it that mountains and rivers change in ten years. But the Singye Plain changed beyond recognition in a few years.

Paddy irrigation was completed and non-paddy irrigation and land amelioration were promoted mightily.

Modern houses were built for farmers at state expense. As a result, such fine villages with new names as "Haengbok-dong (Happy Village)," "Munhwa-dong (Cultural Village)," "Ragwon-dong (Paradise Village)" and "Unhye-dong (Blessed Village)" appeared.

Electrification has already been carried out and electricity is widely used not only for the home life but also as power for machines and source of heat in agricultural production.

The people there conducted land rezoning every year, turning several thousand *chongbo* of paddies into standard plots. They also planted more than 2,000 *chongbo* of hillsides with apple, peach and other fruit trees and introduced sprinkler irrigation and boosted the production of vegetable sharply.

Railways were laid and roads were distributed properly.

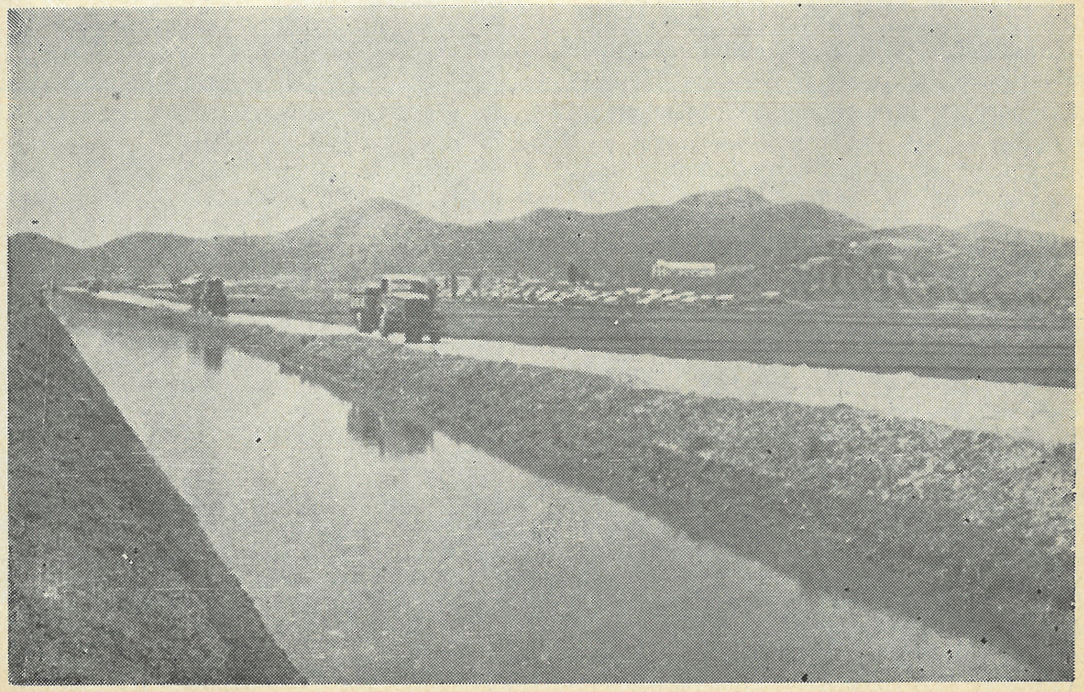
There were few smitheries in Singye County in the pre-liberation years, but it has now 15 local industry factories.

Peasants there harvested 500-600 kg of kaoliang or millet per *chongbo*, but they now gather over ten times more rice and maize than in the pre-liberation days. The plain produces every year as rich a crop as the other plains in the country.

In June 1973, when the Singye Plain was seething with creative labour and a new life

People of the Singye Plain live a happy life in modern houses

All fields on the plain overflow with life-giving water even in dry weather



was in full bloom, the great leader visited there again.

Notwithstanding the sweltering heat he climbed a hill in the back of Sinhung-ri and overlooked the vast plain for a long while. And then he said that since the task of irrigation given by him in 1957 had been fulfilled mechanization and chemicalization should be carried out.

The fatherly leader was very satisfied with radical changes that had taken place on the plain in ten years or more and looked round it all day long without taking his lunch.

In 1957 the fatherly leader had climbed up and down trackless hills covered with bushes to solve the question of water for irrigating the land to be reclaimed. And now, he saw a small number of terraced paddy fields and instructed that all the fields should be rezoned well and mechanization and chemicalization introduced to relieve the peasants of their hard farming work once and for all.

Looking at the hills around, he said that the people there should raise cattle and goat on a large scale to improve their dietary life.

The fatherly leader's love and solicitude for the people there are so deep that they say their parents' love cannot bear comparison with his.

Today comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization have entered a new higher stage on the Miru Plain, ushering in a new era of the Juche farming methods.

A large number of tractors, trucks and tractor-drawn farm machines are working on the plain for the farmers. The assortment and scope of mechanized farming operations further increased, with the result that the farmers there have a good harvest from paddies as well as nonpaddies with less manpower investment.

Application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* increased greatly and the modernization and industrialization of agriculture are going ahead apace. They spray agricultural chemicals by airplanes and kill weed with the help of machines and chemicals.

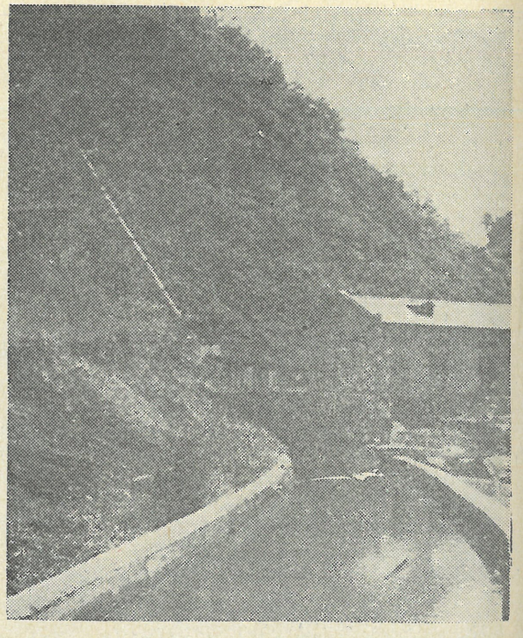
The new appearance of the Miru Plain where farming is done with the help of machines and chemicals is an epitome of our modern socialist countryside good to work and live in.

The inscription on the monument to the reclamation of the Miru Plain reads in part:

"We erect this monument here with our intense loyalty to convey to posterity the immortal exploits and great favours of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as eternally as the sun and the moon."

Kim Mun Ho

Irrigation water crosses mountains



An Atmosphere of Great National Unity Must Be Created

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In order to solve all problems for the country's peaceful reunification, it is essential to bring about the great unity of the nation, transcending the differences in social system, political views and religious beliefs. Therefore, an atmosphere of mutual understanding, respect and trust must be created, through the elimination of misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south."** ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 278.)

The country's independent and peaceful reunification requires a unity of all the patriotic forces desirous of independence, democracy, peace and reunification against dependence on the outside forces, fascism, war and split. The unity needs the elimination of the source of discord and mistrust and the creation of atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust.

As long as national antagonism and confrontation are fanned up and misunderstanding and distrust are fostered, great national unity is unattainable and the way cannot be paved to the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations held in Pyongyang this year, therefore, advanced the elimination of the source of national discord and the creation of an atmosphere of great national unity as one of the four points of the save-the-nation proposal and set out ways to put it into effect.

Today it is needed all the more badly because the fascist suppression of the people has reached its zenith and national confrontation and antagonism are incited in south Korea, and serious difficulties lie in the way of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

South Korea has turned into a nuclear base fraught with the danger of nuclear war and a fascist terror-ridden hell.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seized power at the point of the bayonet and are further intensifying bloody suppression to stamp out all the socio-political elements hindering their moves towards permanent national split and war.

Many fascist evil laws were enacted and the repression network is spread even to every house. A large number of patriots and democrats demanding the democratization of society and national reunification are arrested and imprisoned, and punished or killed cruelly.

The barbarous suppression only hinders the nation from uniting, aggravates tension and vitiates the atmosphere of peaceful reunification.

The south Korean rulers are also conducting the "anti-communist" and slander campaigns against the northern half of the Republic systematically in all spheres more and more madly, preventing the entire nation from attaining a great unity and inciting north-south confrontation.

The proposal to create an atmosphere of great national unity for the country's independent, peaceful reunification is an absolutely just save-the-nation proposal which reflects the demands of the principles for national reunification and the prevailing situation and is designed to pave the path to reunification.

What is important here is to overthrow the fascist and splittist system for suppression in south Korea, guarantee democratic freedoms, the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, and unconditionally release illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots.

The fascist system, the splittist system, in south Korea is a tool to create a fear-inspiring atmosphere and tension, whip up national antagonism and advocate confrontation between north and south and to destroy an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust and prevent the people from freely expressing their will and exercising their democratic right to participate in the reunification work.

Without eliminating the fascist system in south Korea any problem cannot be settled in attaining national unity.

The people of all strata can fight together for national reunification according to their free will only when democracy and free activities of patriots and democrats are guaranteed.

Stoppage of slanders and calumnies against the other side and renouncement of the "anti-communist" policy against the fellow countrymen are one of fundamental demands to create an atmosphere of great national unity. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique make "anti-communism" a plea to "justify" and commit more frantically their criminal acts from sowing the seed of national discord to confrontation-inciting and war preparations.

Under the plea of "anti-communism" a large number of south Korean young and middle-aged people are forced to serve as a "breakwater," carrying rifles put in their hands by the foreign aggressors, and war preparations are stepped up against the northern half of the Republic, in south Korea.

As the grave situation created in our country shows clearly, it is impossible to remove the tension from Korea, dispel the distrust within the nation and create an atmosphere of great national unity unless the "anti-communist" policy and slanders and calumnies against us are stopped in south Korea.

Only when the "anti-communist" policy against the fellow countrymen is renounced and a policy of alliance with communism is carried out, slanders and calumnies against the other side stopped and an atmosphere of mutual respect created, the north-south relations can be improved practically.

In order to create an atmosphere of great national unity it is necessary to realize many-sided economic collaboration between north and south. Economic collaboration between north and south will greatly contribute to dispelling accumulated distrust and misunderstanding between north and south, rejoining the severed national ties and creating the precondition for reunification.

Koreans with national conscience cannot oppose it.

All measures proposed by us to create an atmosphere of great national unity—the elimination of the fascist system, the guarantee of democracy, the release of the arrested patriots and democrats, the renouncement of the "anti-communist" policy, the stoppage of slanders and calumnies and many-sided economic collaboration between north and south—will, no doubt, provide a basis for national harmony and unity and will be the first step forward towards the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

There is no reason or ground for our people, who had lived harmoniously as a homogeneous nation in the same land over a long period, to confront and antagonize each other before the task of reunification affecting the destiny of the nation.

Our people will surely achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification through their nationwide struggle.

Hyangodong

In our country *hyangodong* (fragrant paulownia) trees are growing luxuriantly in parks and on the roadside.

This tree is a deciduous broad-leaved tree belonging to the bignoniaceous family.

Its leaves are large and refreshing to the eyes and it is beautiful and its flowers are fragrant.

In our country it is widely planted for ornamental purpose and it also grows wild.

It grows to the height of ten metres and the diameter of 60 centimetres.

Its bark is deep purple and the green young branches have soft fine hairs.

Its broad leaves are oval and their rim is wave-like and some of its leaves trilobate.

In June and July, it bears yellowish bell-like flowers with purple dots. They are so fragrant that they invite butterflies and honey-bees.

Slender and long belt-like fruits are ripe in October and their length is 20-30 centimetres. When ripe, they burst of themselves and seeds come out of pods, and only pods remain hung from the tree till spring, adding beauty to the wintry scene.

In summer, its shadows afford welcome shade and its sweet odour makes people refreshing.

It is not so hard but tough, so it is widely used for the manufacture of various furniture, handiworks and musical instruments.

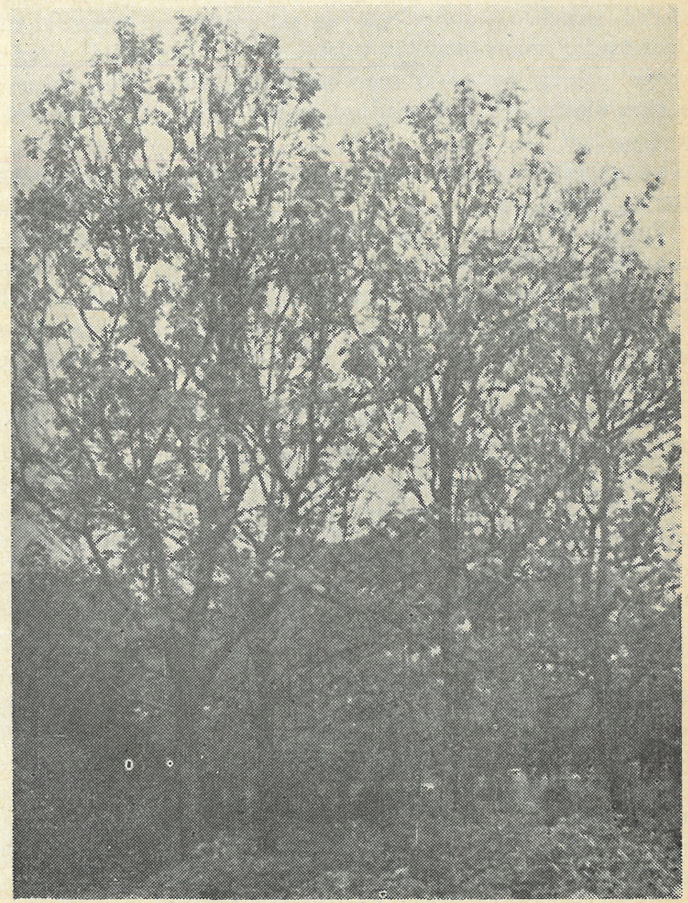
The fruits contain calcium salt and are used for making fever remedy and drugs for the treatment of nephritis, peritonitis and other diseases.

The tree had been called *kaeodong* (wild paulownia).

Busy as he was in guiding state affairs, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Central Botanical Garden on May 31, 1963.

The fatherly leader closely observed the tree and said that as its flower is beautiful and fragrant it should not be called *kaeodong* and a good name had to be given. Looking at the functionaries, botanists and gardeners accompanying him, he said that it should be renamed *hyangodong*. And he instructed to plant the trees in great numbers.

Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader for making the best use of every tree and grass for the happy and cultured life of the people the trees are growing luxuriantly in our parks and recreation grounds.



Distinctive Features of Korean Painting in Native Form of Fine Arts

The Korean painting is the main form of our fine arts and has a long history.

Among the paintings handed down to us the mural paintings of the Koguryo tombs drawn in the 4th-7th centuries clearly show the high level of our painting technique attained at the time.

Later on, the ingenious technique employed by the Koguryo painters was further developed, enriched and perfected in the course of producing many popular works.

Over a long period Korean painting had its own distinctive features and native technical system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Korean painting is an artistic form peculiar to Oriental painting. It is characterized by forcefulness, beauty and elegance."

Korean painting is powerful. This descriptive method makes it possible to truthfully depict the thinking, movement and character of heroes with heroic fighting spirit and indomitable will according to concrete conditions.

"White Tiger" (7th century) in one of the three Kangso tombs is widely known as a Koguryo mural painting. It treats an imaginary animal but shows vividly the fierceness and bravery of the tiger.

The Koguryo painters drew animals running, lashing their tails with their outstretched forelegs put up, with dynamic lines and various colours. Today such dynamic feature of Korean painting expresses revolutionary and class contents.

Korean painting is beautiful. This feature was formed and enriched in the course of depicting the life of our people strong in the spirit of inquiry into truth and sense of justice and the beautiful landscape of our country.

This drawing method is radically distinct from the surface description of stressing the temporary impression of colour and producing the novel effect of form.

Beauty in Korean painting shows the essential character of the heroes formatively and gives a strong impulse to see figures and natural objects.

Beautiful colour tone, rhythm of lines appearing to be moving and harmonious description of forms in the heritages of Korean paintings are effective in accentuating the characteristic beauty of our people.

Korean painting is lofty. This reflects the characteristic feature of our people and can be seen in all Korean pictures.

The colours of Korean painting are deep, pleasant, clear and vivid.

Korean paintings depict figures and things realistically by making their colour harmony deep and clear, giving lines appearing to be dynamically moving and closely combining colours with lines.

"Kingfisher on the Lotus Pond" (by Chang Sung Op, 19th century) pictures lotus flowers, reed, the bird and fish. Its painter used delicate and light colours and lines looking like moving lines. So it is attractive and refreshing to the eyes.

This descriptive feature of Korean painting enables our painters to truthfully express the noble thinking and feeling, morality, customs and strong patriotism of the Korean people which took shape in the course of their struggle and life.

Three characteristic features of Korean painting—powerful, beautiful and lofty—penetrate and supplement each other and fuse themselves into one.

These features are the most proper forms of expression of the Korean people's national character and make it possible to give an exact, diverse and truthful description of the reality.

They enable our painting to fully meet the essential requirements of the realistic fine arts in our age.

If painting is to depict all aspects of the people's independent and creative life, its formative elements must be properly fused into one so as to meet that requirement. The distinctive formative elements of the dynamic, beautiful and lofty Korean painting are truly popular ones which make it possible to reflect the struggle and life of the people as a social being most actively.

With its own technique Korean painting firmly keeps its own national features and makes people do noble thinking.

The art of Korean painting is clear and concise.

Korean painting's form is clear in general and lines are used to express the form, movement and volume of things and space.

Korean painting uses mainly the colours of real things and its colours are clear, light and delicate.

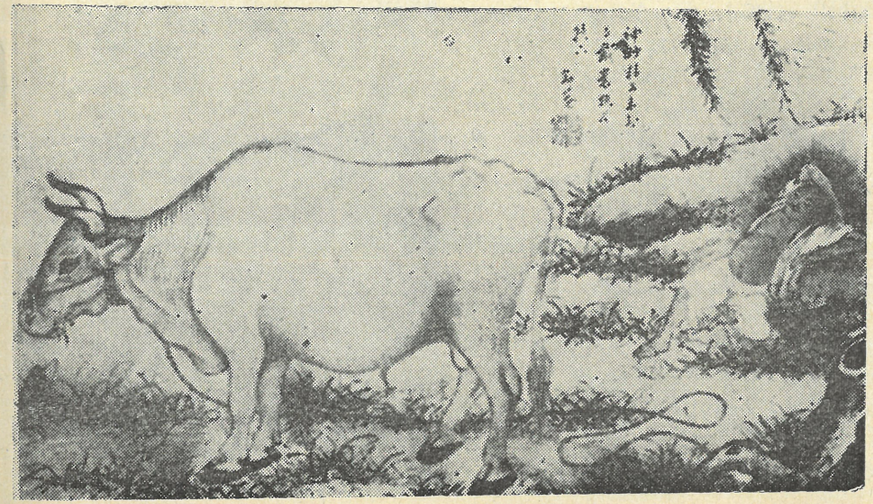
In its composition Korean painting is clear in purport and terse and fills up the blank space with specific elements of description.

Korean painting stresses or omits some aspects of objects to express their essential features distinctly and it is clear from centre to detail.

Korean painting is a water-colour painting executed on paper and cloth with pigments of both vegetable and mineral components.

"Cowboy" (by Kim Du Ryang, first half of the 18th century) depicts a cowboy in nap, leaving an ox to stand in a plain in hot summer. The painter omitted unnecessary natural things and vividly depicted the movements and forms of the ox and its boy and their characteristic features with distinctive lines and drew them down to details, and omitted grass and willow branches but made them have representative meaning. He thereby made his painting clear and popular.

The features of Korean painting are made distinctive by such means of expression as generalization and implication, delicate and exquisite refining, deep and tender portrayal, bright and clear description, colours, lines, lightening and shading and by peculiar



"Cowboy"

methods such as boneless method, accentuating and thinning method and use of lines.

The life and character of people and the reality created in Korean paintings are vivid and the features of each picture are clear.

This is due to the technique peculiar to the Korean paintings.

It is said that Sol Go (second half of 6th century-first half of 7th century) drew a pine tree on a wall so realistically with his marvelous brush strokes that flying birds bumped against the wall and fell down in an attempt to perch on it. The traditional art of Korean painting was so wonderful.

Korean paintings do not stress only the effects of the brush movement or look. They faithfully depict the features and nature of objects, express the really moving figures dynamically and realistically and make even every detail true to nature.

In his "Dancing" Kim Hong Do (18th century) painted wonderfully realistically the movement of the hero dancing with uncontrollable merriment to the accompaniment of the musical band with powerful lines and drew vivid and realistic pictures of various characters and movements of musicians drumming or playing on wood winds.

"Ploughing" (by U Su Gwan, 19th century), "Waves of Ongchon" (by Chong Son, 17th-18th centuries), "Spring" (18th century), "Autumn Night" (by Li Do Yong, 19th-early 20th centuries) and many other paintings in the Korean Fine Arts Museum clearly show the brush strokes of individual painters and the national features of Korean painting.

The art of Korean painting enables the Korean painters to portray nature and society truthfully with philosophical profundity, keeping the fundamental features of Korean painting.

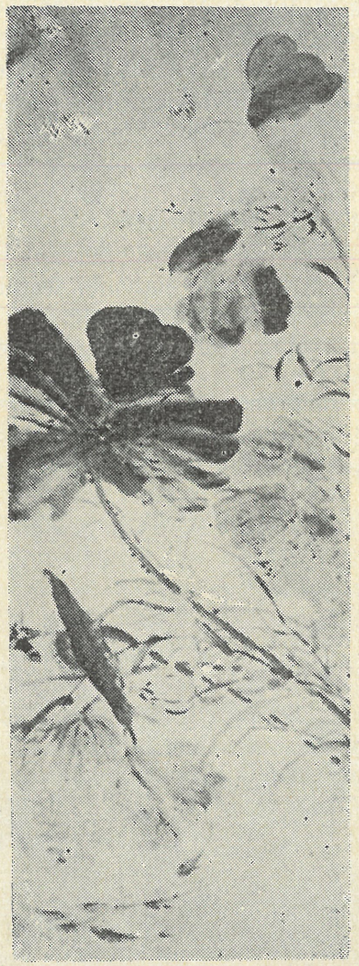
The traditional art of our painting is kept in drawing vivid pictures in an original way in conformity with the strong, beautiful, delicate and noble feelings and likings of our people and fully meets the essential requirements of our realistic painting which has to reflect creatively the revolutionary reality today in accord with the thinking, feeling and sentiment of the people in our age.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our fine arts must be truly popular ones that respond to the sentiments of our people; they must be revolutionary ones that serve the interests of the Party and the revolution. Therefore, our fine arts must be national in form and socialist in content in every way.

"To achieve this end our most essential task is to develop our fine arts on the basis of the splendid national traditions of Korean painting."

"Kingfisher on the Lotus Pond"



"White Tiger"

Korean painters have overcome the shortcomings of the Korean drawings in the past, keeping the excellent features of Korean painting, and produced many fine works which conform to the feelings and sentiments of the people in our era and are required by the Party and liked by the people.

Signal progress in Korean painting is seen in "Himself Machine-gunning," "Kosong People Supporting the Front," "An Old Man on the Rakdong-gang River," "Women of Namgang Village" and "Sunset Glow over Kangson."

Korean paintings on diverse themes graphically show the strong will, indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit, noble spiritual-moral qualities and socialist patriotism of our people. These works greatly contribute to inspiring our people to work hard for the socialist construction and the historic cause of national reunification and to their revolutionization and working-classization.

Our painting in national form has been further developed and enriched to be a truly popular one fully embodying socialist content in the era of the Workers' Party.

Kim Sun Yong

Korean Fine Arts Museum

SERIOUS THEOLOGY

Excerpts from "Letters from South Korea" Carried in April 1977 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

A copy of the clandestine document signed by the "Central Executive Committee of the Korean Struggle Association for Democracy" was detected in a dark corner of the staircase of the Seoul Metro on the morning of January 19. Ten thousand copies are said to have been distributed. This document includes five parts under the titles: "Statement," "Declaration of Struggle for Democracy," "Programme," "Resolution" and "Slogans." I would like to reproduce here the full text of the "Statement":

"Freedom- and peace-loving fellow countrymen and all citizens throughout the world!

"We have formed the 'Korean Struggle Association for Democracy' (KSAD) with a view to overthrowing the one-man tyranny by Pak Jung Hi, the foe of peace of mankind, traitor to the 50 million Korean nation and violator of the human rights of 30 million people. The 'KSAD' is heir to the traditions of the nation's continuous revolutionary struggle, such as the spirit of the Volunteers Movement and the March First Independence Movement that played a vanguard role in the anti-imperialist struggle as well as the April 19 Revolution, the traditions which sparkle in our national history. It forms the main stream of the present movement against dictatorship and for democracy embracing the people of all walks of life.

"Convinced that a reckless and ostentatious struggle defrauds the history and the nation, we will really struggle for a democratic revolution.

"Internally, we shall tolerantly take in even those one-time collaborators with the dictator who join the KSAD's banner, repentant for their past blunders.

"Externally, we shall hail any solidarity struggle and any form of support, since we believe there is no boundary in defending liberty and peace.

"And we pledge ourselves to strive for the world people's freedom and peace even after our aim is achieved.

"Fellow countrymen cherishing liberty and peace, and citizens throughout the world!

"Our firm unity alone can wipe the dictators off the face of the earth. And it will bring freedom, peace, equality and humanity.

"All democratic forces the world over, push on to topple down the dictatorship!"

The "Statement" was made public in the name of "Chairman Han Min Sung." Many are pleased to note the sagacity displayed in naming it, for it means that democracy will win in south Korea.

The first article of the "Resolution" says that the "single line of struggle against dictatorship" shall be laid down in order to "overthrow one-man despotism by Pak Jung Hi." It was a well-prepared statement written in a clear hand. The name "Han Min Sung," too, I believe, is a product of deep meditation. Nor is this all. They have a good external sense. And they did not forget to put in the English name of the organization (Korean Struggle Association for Democracy—KSAD). A friend of mine commented on the statement:

"The public peace authorities lost no time to confiscate it. At first I wondered if it was a trick of the KCIA, because I found it so well-reasoned. But it has too great impact to be a KCIA's trick. It is strange that the competent KCIA has not yet found any clue to the case nor is it arresting the suspects at random. I think it must be undoubtedly an act of those who are close to us. Anyway, they are a group operating deftly and purposefully with an international sense, I believe."

The sentence passed on December 29 last year on those involved in the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation became somewhat shorter than that at the time of the first trial. In case of Mr. Kim Ji Ha, too, the penalty was reduced from 10 to 7 years. This can be construed as a signal given to the United States by the Pak regime for the latter's readiness to shrink a little from the problem of human rights should it be allowed to prolong its life. Of late Pak Jung Hi has practically been attending to every matter with the US in mind. He reportedly showed a "get-tough" attitude in his interview with home reporters, saying that although the United States had pressed him to step down it was impossible. It is, I think, a kind of threatening statement intended to spread the rumour for the US side to see his stiff posture. Besides, I was told that Chang Gi Yong called on ex-President Yun Bo Son recently. Chang is the owner of the *Hanguk Ilbo* and ex-Director of the Economic Planning Board under the Pak regime. He is one of the backstage operators for Pak.

His purpose in the visit was to ask Yun to take up the task of flying to the United States and dissuading it from pulling out its troops. At the time Yun is said to have given the following retort:

"I've warned the government against that question since three years ago. The US troops will pull out some day anyhow, though it looks somewhat premature now. Nowadays in particular, this question is further stirring up public opinion on account of the suppression of human rights by the Pak regime. I, on my part, have no word to say to the US side under such undemocratic circumstances."

Right after the passing of judgements at the second instance on December 29 last year, all the families of the imprisoned issued a statement censuring the unreasonable decisions and expressing their conviction that God would absolve them. In conclusion, the statement said: "We are grateful to different countries in the world for their deep concern and encouragement to the struggle for the restoration of human rights and democracy in this country." The two personages, Pastor Tong Hae Dong and Professor An Byong Mu, were set free on probation. Pastor Tong remarked:

"I was surprised at the fact that the publication of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation became an event of worldwide concern, affecting the world's churches. I was moved when the words reached me in prison that the problem of south Korean churches cannot be put on the shelf in discussing universal Christianity at present. I've never dreamed that my small church, the Hanbit (One Ray) Church, would hold an important place among them. I have survived this cold weather while in prison. Everything is endurable even behind bars. Most intolerable of all is that those who are outside prison, my family, friends and church are in distress. Dr. Li Mun Yong told me when I was leaving prison: 'Please, tell my wife that it will be too bad if the two of us collapse and that she should keep up her spirits at least for the sake of our children.' The sufferings of our beloved ones tormented us more than our own. I've been released from prison earlier than others. This weighs on my mind as though I committed a crime. I'm going to do any work under your instructions."

The audience burst into laughter, saying: "You've never repented of your sins though you were thrown into prison." It is said that once a man as timid as a rabbit is jailed, he becomes as fierce as a tiger. That seems true. No one can turn one's coat in this struggle. Then Prof. An Byong Mu said:

"I didn't know what probation was like. In the bus on my way home, someone told me what it meant. This set me crying, because I was tormented by the thought that only I was discharged from prison, leaving my comrades in tribulations, and because I felt myself left out in the cold. The Catholics, Protestants and politicians have come to form the indestructible, close-knit relations while in prison. We found time to map out the action plan on our way to court, in the bus or at a break for lunch. We whispered with each other even in court. They tried to silence us at first but abandoned the effort in the long run. Taking advantage of it, we exchanged informations, too. Religion was the main topic of our conversations. I was impressed by the deep faith followed by Mr. Kim Dae Jung. I had planned to mention Mr. Kim Ji Ha's faith in my last statement but

forgot to tell it, the most important thing. I remember what happened when he was released from prison after the case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students. He said to me that he seemed to have acquainted himself with the quintessence of Christian faith in prison, though a little, adding that he wanted to call on me to confirm it. Apprehensive of his poor health, I answered that I would pay him a visit, but he was imprisoned again before I had a chance to do that. I was terribly worried about him while in prison.... I was chucked out from prison. The fortitude of my friends around me made me stout-hearted, though I'm a man of feeble constitution, hardly able to do anything at all. The affixing of my signature to a sheet of paper has caused such a big trouble to myself, south Korea and its churches. We should not reconcile ourselves only to a reasonable thought in approaching things. God regards even a very trifle matter as something serious, transcending human wisdom, as pointed out in the Bible. This serious theology should be taken into account in our situation.... As for those in prison, you don't need to worry much about them. Pastor Yun Ban Ung had an attack of diarrhoea. Pastor So Nam Dong has a rubdown with a wet towel twice a day. The faith of ordinary believers is so strong that the pastors and Catholic priests often find themselves in awkward position. Mr. Kim Dae Jung and others propose at every opportunity to stage a hunger strike. 'The pastors and fathers may be starved to death, if only they do as the ordinary believers want them to.' So saying, they had a laugh. It is impossible to keep the gate of prison shut for long. Countless people greet us in the morning when we are let out for washing. They are all strangers to us. The news of our imprisonment reached all the inmates within half an hour following our arrival in prison. So, they tried hard to send in their bread and the like to us, heedless of the fact that they would have a hell of a time if they are caught doing it. From this we sensed that a new era was dawning. Even thieves showed affection. Such was the way the people felt towards us.

"When I was hesitantly leaving the prison with a touch of regret today, Mr. Kim Dae Jung encouraged me with the words: 'Go out and fight. Try to lay the theological foundations for the future of south Korea.' I responded to him with: 'Do you mean a new theology?' 'I mean a genuine theology,' he said. The feeling that the eighteen personages are united in a body will remain unchanged in the rest of their life. Mr. Kim went so far as to remark that Christianity will perish should it fail to revive in south Korea. He went on: 'It appears that Toynbee thought Christianity would be resurrected in dealing with the problem of American Negroes. But south Korea should be the first to have it restored. We should not confine ourselves to aping the things West European all the time but should create our own theology in agony for the rest of the world. It is necessary to originate the idea of unifying not only Korea but the divided world and show the way of putting it into effect.' And he further remarked that he had thought the scientists should be politicized but now he came to think the politicians should be theologized and politics be placed on the religious foundations. Mr. Kim was a man who not only excels in intelligence but has deep faith. For this, too, I am grateful to God. It is, I believe, one of the questions God should take up as a matter of serious concern. In prison I said my prayers, picturing to myself all faces one by one."

Those who gathered that day at the Hanbit Church in the northeastern sector of Seoul left there late at night and hurried home, fearing they should violate the 12 p.m. curfew. They walked in the darkness, their hearts seized with somewhat pathetic feeling. They were very sad as well as very pleased. They felt like offering prayers, hanging on to anything they could lay their hands on though they couldn't tell what it was exactly.

Warm Congratulations to the Youth of the New-Emerging Countries on Their Achievements in Their Endeavours to Build a New Society

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Young people represent a great revolutionary force in the building of a new society. Great social changes can be brought about only when the vivacious, vigorous and audacious youth take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction."**

Today the peoples of the new-emerging countries are waging a vigorous struggle to get rid of all aftereffects of colonialism and build a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The energetic youth stand in the forefront of that struggle.

How to organize and enlist young people in the building of a new society is very important in the new-emerging countries which have won independence. It is because success in the building of a new society and the destiny of a nation depend on youth.

That is why the new-emerging countries pay profound attention to the work to unite the broad masses of young people into revolutionary organizations.

The new-emerging countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America form and expand youth organizations in keeping with their specific conditions to bring together youth of all strata.

In line with the developing reality, Algeria reorganized its youth organization into the National Youth Union of Algeria and established a well-regulated organizational system and formed its lower echelons last year.

In May this year, Somalia founded the Revolutionary Youth Union of Somalia, a national youth organization.

Tanzania, Syria, Iraq and many other countries are building up youth organizations.

This is of great import in these countries' revolutionary development.

Youth are sensitive to the new and enterprising, and love justice and truth, and go through fire and water for them. To organize young people as a force is a prerequisite to making them play an important role in building a new society.

The formation of revolutionary and militant youth organizations in many new-emerging countries is a great event in the development of the youth movement and its precious fruit.

Ideological consciousness governs man's activities. To organize young people and equip them with sound ideological consciousness, therefore, is important in making them take part in the building of a new society with a high sense of responsibility as the master.

The new-emerging countries direct great efforts to the education and training of young people.

They are imbuing young people with the anti-imperialist independent spirit, love for their countries and peoples and the spirit of striving to attain national prosperity by their own efforts.

Peru, Guyana, Iraq, Panama, Kuwait, Tanzania and many other countries pay deep attention to national education. They have made great progress in training personnel needed to build national culture and national economy and in eliminating the aftereffects of colonial rule in different spheres of social life.

In order to train young people to be dependable builders of a new society the new-emerging countries are also educating the younger generation to have sound spiritual and moral traits.

Recently the Pakistani government closed the cinema houses showing Western films, while reducing the import of the Western films spreading the corrupt mode of life and outdated ideas among youth.

Anti-imperialist independent spirit and national consciousness are daily mounting among young people in the new-emerging countries.

Ethiopian youth attacked the imperialist Information Service and Association for the Promotion of Cultural Development in their capital, raining stones on them. This was a demonstration of their anti-imperialist independent spirit.

The new-emerging countries are educating the youth to take an active part in creative labour and take the lead in national economic construction.

At the Congress of Active Participants in the Youth Movement, Mozambique President stressed: "The major task of youth is to build a socialist society." Cameroon President said: "Youth must rely on their strength in the struggle to build a better life."

Educational establishments of Algeria and many other countries closely combine education with productive labour and get the youth to acquire usable knowledge and technique badly needed to build a new society. In Algeria young technicians trained at home are operating all technical processes in crude oil and gas industries.

The youth of the new-emerging countries are playing a big role in the countryside.

In Sri Lanka a youth agricultural cooperative movement is afoot and more than 15,000 youth participate in the movement.

The youth of Madagascar, Mali, Cambodia, Laos, Guyana and many other countries are contributing greatly to rural construction.

To enlist actively youth and raise their role in destroying the economic footholds of the imperialists and developing national industry in the countries in the process of building a new society is a wise measure to train them, heir to the revolution and the future masters, through practical struggle and get them to work faithfully for their countries.

The youth are playing a big part in the construction of national culture as well.

A great number of youth are taking an active part in the work to make the illiterate making up the overwhelming majority of the population in the one-time colonial or semi-colonial countries read and write. They go to the countryside to teach reading and writing to the peasants and spread advanced culture and scientific know-how.

In Iraq and many other countries "youth medical service corps" go even to mountain villages to treat the patients and carry on propaganda on hygiene.

As you have seen above, the youth of the new-emerging countries are playing a big role in the building of a new society and a new life, bringing about fresh results in their efforts.

Their achievements in their endeavours to build a new society represent a very precious fruit of the world revolutionary people's struggle to eliminate the aftereffects of imperialist colonial rule as soon as possible and establish a new social system free from exploitation and oppression on the globe.

We rejoice over their successes as over our own, warmly support their struggle to build a new life and heartily wish them greater successes in the future.

Chin Sun Ok

We Cannot Tolerate the "Two Koreas" Plot of the South Korean Puppets

It is the unanimous burning desire of the entire Korean people to end the country's division and achieve its reunification.

Since the country's bisection the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have regarded national reunification as the most important revolutionary task and done everything in their power to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the world progressive people express their wholehearted support to and solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

But the south Korean puppets, unconditionally opposing and slandering our just proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, are working more cunningly these days to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the country's division.

They are mouthing a "nonaggression pact" to deceive home and foreign public opinion and make a mockery of the nation, and spreading sophism "peace first and then unification" to cover up their treacherous acts. This is another challenge to the entire Korean people in north and south and the world peace-lovers who are desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since liberation up to date our people have already suffered indescribably great misfortunes and pains because of the split of the territory and nation, and how can we tolerate their activities to perpetuate it? As the US imperialists do not quit south Korea, it is impossible to reunify the country right away, but it is absolutely unnecessary to legalize the division. We cannot legalize and recognize the permanent division of the country."

Our people can never tolerate any attempt to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate national split.

From old times, our people had lived harmoniously without division as one nation on one and the same territory.

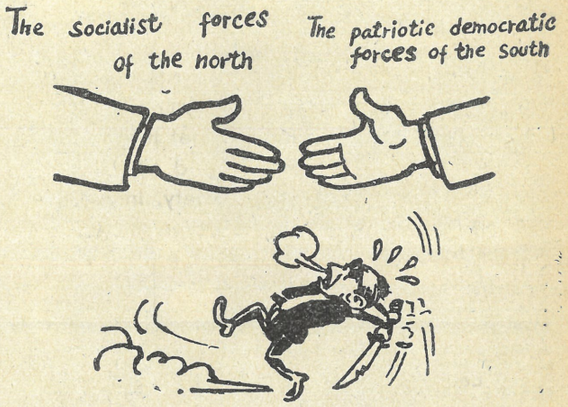
For our people there is no more urgent task than to put an end to the tragic national division and establish national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

Today our people undergo the greatest national misfortunes in history and our country suffers tremendous calamities, because the territory is bisected into north and south and national sovereignty is not established on a countrywide scale.

National division has lasted for over 30 years. It widens the differences between north and south in all fields and gradually extinguishes the oneness of the nation and the country formed over a long historical period.

In particular, division is a source of national distrust and confrontation, trouble and tension and war. It brings untold sufferings to the whole nation, especially to the south Korean people.

Division has turned south Korea, one half of the country, into a big nuclear base of the United States, into an army camp against the fellow countrymen, and the south Korean young and middle-aged people are forced to serve the US imperialists as their bullet shields.



If we tolerate this, the history of national suffering our people have bitterly experienced through the division for more than 30 years will continue indefinitely and the fate of the coming generations, to say nothing of our generation, will be really tragic.

This is a serious matter which we should never be indifferent to.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are mouthing "peace first and then unification." This is designed to perpetuate the division and bring another misfortune to the nation, which we can never tolerate.

What they mean by "peace" is fully disclosed by the "nonaggression pact" without any guarantee of peace. Their "peace" means, in the final analysis, to legalize the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops and plunge the people into the horrors of nuclear war.

The whole nation is unanimously desirous of the reunification of the country and calls for her peace and security. But the south Korean puppet clique oppose reunification and try to throw the nation into the calamity of war. This is a grave treachery to the nation.

The moves of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique towards division and war conducted under the signboard of "peace first and then unification" and the "nonaggression pact" are the criminal acts which can be committed only by the traitors to the country and the nation who are not concerned about the nation and the destiny of the country but seek only their long-term office and fortune and prosperity.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist rulers are the arch traitors to the nation who find their way out in the division of the country, hampering reunification in every way.

Even after the north-south dialogue the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the dictates of the US imperialists, flatly rejected all our reasonable proposals for improving the north-south relations and paving the way to reunification and sought only division. Regarding the country's division as their only way out, they grossly violated the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and openly declared their "two Koreas" policy, and thus deadlocked the dialogue and shamelessly started to lay the foundation for their long-term office.

All this shows that there will be no progress in reunification without stopping the moves of the treacherous fascist gang towards division and eliminating their splittist fascist system.

To join efforts and fight in firm unity on the principle of great national unity is essential and will provide a sure guarantee for saving the present grave situation and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the common cause of the nation.

The joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January this year put forward a four-point save-the-nation proposal—to realize a great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south desirous of reunification, ease the tension between north and south and remove the danger of war, eliminate the source of national discord and create an atmosphere of great national unity, and convene a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of the political parties and public organizations and the people of all strata in the north and the south to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions. This is a new epoch-making proposal designed to unite all the patriotic forces to prevent the permanent division of the country and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

This is why the entire Korean people and the world progressive people enthusiastically welcome and unreservedly support the proposal.

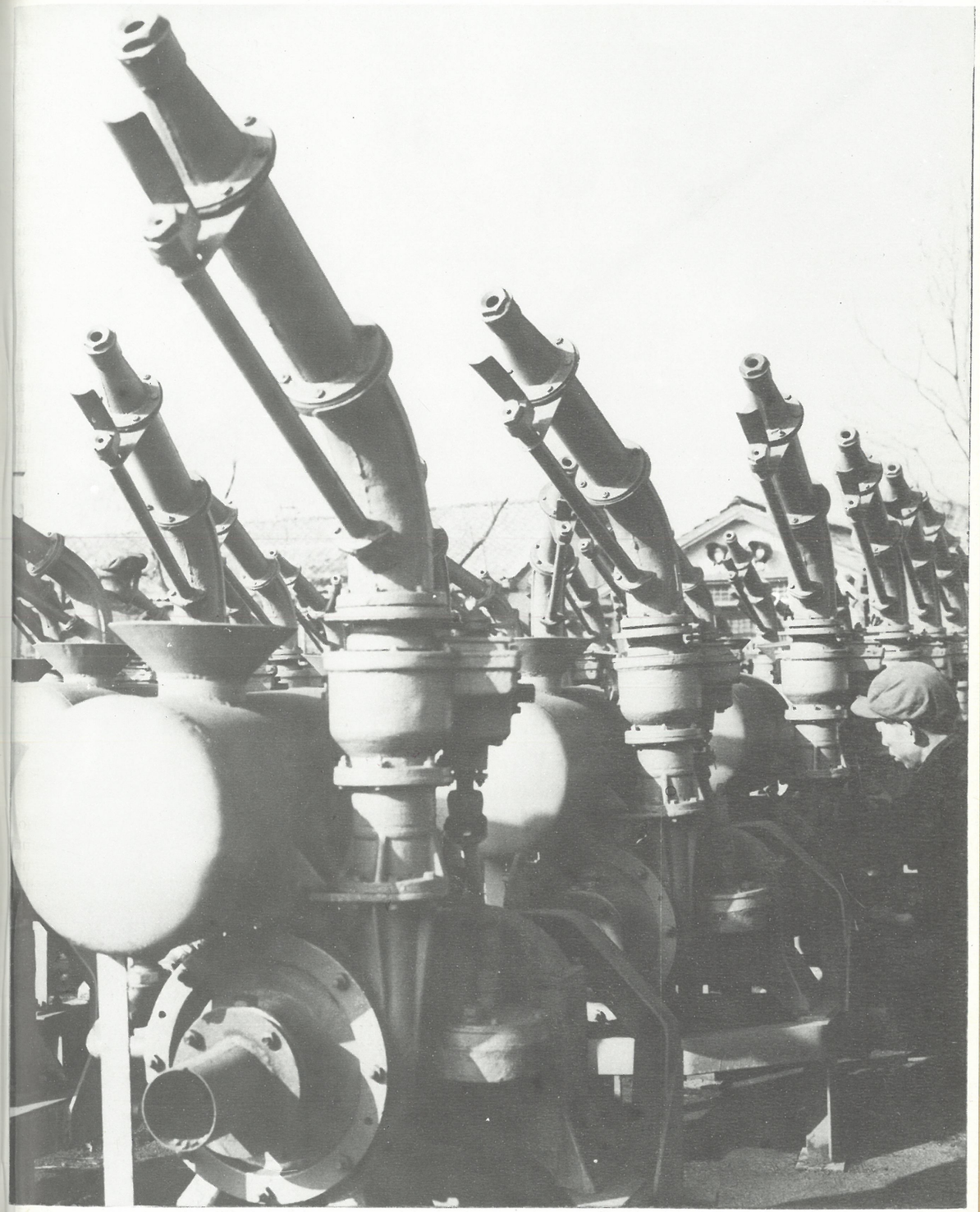
Through their nationwide struggle the entire patriotic people of north and south Korea will check and frustrate the moves of the partitionists at home and abroad to create "two Koreas" and surely achieve the reunification of the country.

Pak Su Song

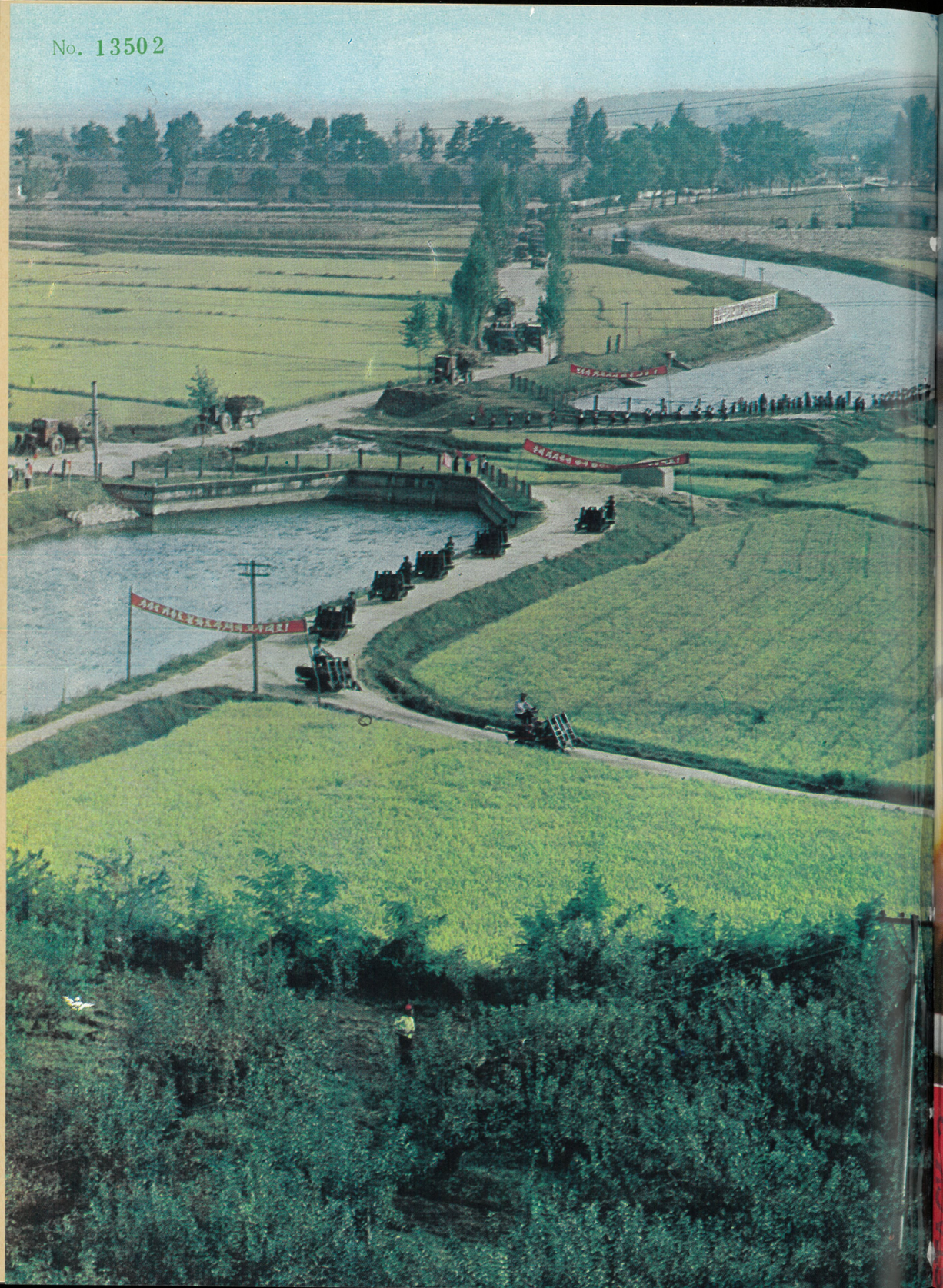
INSIDE BACK COVER: Sprinklers for nonpaddy irrigation are mass-produced

BACK COVER: Our fields are covered with a ramified network of irrigation canals. A rich crop is expected in spite of bad weather

No. 79364



No. 13502



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